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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Sisley Huddleston
(Guest Conductor)

Men Win More Pay in Strike

Arabian Nights Coming True

Safety First in Arms Talk

FDR, Smileless, Looks Alive

Dr. Wirt Explains Himself

Blue Shirts Come Into Style

IT'S cheering news that the motor strike has been settled. Evidences of unrest and dissatisfaction in what may be regarded as a key industry hold up recovery. The men have won. They get ten per cent more. They resumed work today. Other strikes are threatened, but there is reason to think they will be averted. There must be an all-round desire for conciliation. This is no time to throw monkey wrenches in the machinery. (When is the time?) It appears that in a single month wage earners have increased in New York State by nearly 4 per cent and wages by nearly 7. Speed the good work. A long and strong pull together.

¶ Seeing, they say, is believing. But not necessarily when the chairman of a company meeting delivers his address by telephone and is seen by television. That is what is already happening. The Baird Television Company of London tried out the plan. The shareholders heard the President by means of a loudspeaker, and they saw him smiling in a beam of light. Might be useful when things are not going smoothly. Besides, think of the tedious journeys that may be saved if on a magic carpet of electrical vibrations we can be transported from office or home to public meeting. The Arabian Nights are coming true—in modernized form. Did you ever see a dream walking?

¶ Great Britain cannot look on with complacency at the re-arming of Germany. But neither does it approve of the progress which France is making in military airplanes. The British Government wants to save something from the Disarmament Conference, and appears to be playing with the idea of giving new guarantees against the violation of a subsequent accord, but the whole tone of the British press (reflecting the view of the British people) is plainly against any further commitments. If Germany claims equality in various branches of arms, is not England too entitled to equality with France in the air? So the powers are concerned with what they consider "safety first." The disarmament bureau is meeting at Geneva today. Purpose: To fix a further meeting.

¶ The President without a smile! Only on canvas. Mrs. Roosevelt looked at it, the official portrait, temporarily in the New York Museum, and remarked: "He's not smiling, but he looks alive." That's the main point. But did he or did he not catch a whale? All this funning mixed up with serious business makes FDR (sounds like one of his own plans) appear human. But now to work again. The whole NRA is to be reorganized. In the big shakeup there's a delegation of many of the functions of Gen. Johnson. Political prophets are paradoxically saying that as prosperity returns Presidential prestige declines. If this be true then it's easy to pick Mr. Roosevelt's preference.

¶ Dr. William Wirt stands up to his statement which, put undramatically, is that we are in a transition stage, and that some people would like to carry us very far and very fast. Which is obviously true. But not new. Put dramatically—conscious plotting, Kerensky preceding Stalin—it sounds like a joke. But what can the congressional committee hope to find out? Just where the laugh comes in? It may come in some unexpected place, and may be on this or that side.

¶ Masculine Fashion Note. Blue Shirts are the most up-to-date wear for men. It is no longer considered smart to dress in Black Shirts as in Italy, or in Brown Shirts as in Germany. A gayer note is being struck in Nova Scotia, in Belgium, and in Ireland, which are leading the spring mode in blue. In Ireland, Mr. De Valera expresses strong dislike to the color, but the young men in the Free State find it becoming. After the outbreak of political rioting in Brussels, it's probable that the Belgian Government will seek to ban blue. But now from France comes a report of an organization which dresses in blue shirts. Decidedly, it's catching on.

¶ Mouth organs, I learn from the Music Education Association, are now harmonicas. All the sharps and flats are in. Boys can play the full chromatic scale without faking. Well, well, I wonder whether the youngsters get more out of these instruments than I used to get out of the primitive mouth organ, and even the jew's-harp, to say nothing of the paper-covered comb. Children, it appears, are learning to play more than ever and to form school bands. Who said radio and jazz were destroying the love of music?

Senate Defeats Higher Tax On Incomes by Close Vote; Plugs Holding Company Leak

Borah Declares Extra Money Needed Should Come From Business—'Incorporated Pocketbooks' Flattened by Pecora's Investigations

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 10—By a close vote the Couzens amendment to the big $400,000,000 tax bill for a 10 per cent emergency increase on all income taxes, was defeated in the Senate today. The vote was 46 to 44. It was estimated that the tax would have raised an additional $55,000,000.

The proposal was offered as an amendment to the now pending tax bill by Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan. After the roll call Senator Couzens changed his vote from "aye" to "nay" for the purpose of moving reconsideration.

Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho led off in the fight against the amendment with the declaration that the money should be raised through corporation taxes. Instead of supporting the program, as expected, Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi, Administration leader, asked that it be defeated.

"Some days ago when it looked as if we'd pass the bill that night I told the Senator from Michigan I would permit the amendment to go to conference," he said. "Since then there has been considerable opposition. In view of these circumstances I cannot accept it."

Senator Harrison's change of front was typical of what has been going on in Congress over the week-end. Opposition to the big tax boost was particularly noticeable in the House, whose members do not want to stand for reëlection next fall on a big tax increase. As it is the Senate tax bill is still many millions over the measure as it first came from the House.

Once more the discoveries of the Pecora committee found their way into legislation on the same bill when the Senate yesterday voted to plug a tax loophole involved in "personal holding companies."

The Pecora committee showed that a number of big Wall Street bankers had formed their own private corporations, which handled their personal investment and speculative affairs. Sometimes these personal corporations operated in Canada, presenting one more obstacle to income tax collection. The Senate has imposed a heavy penalty tax on such "incorporated pocketbooks" for the future, with the expectation that the change will bring them under control.

Further evidence appeared today that the proposed 10 per cent Couzens boost on all income taxes would encounter considerable opposition in the House as well as the Senate. Many members of the lower chamber said they would not support the additional tax unless it was conclusively shown that the

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Motor Products Employees Gain 10 P. C. Increase

But Federal Mediators Are Threatened by New Walkout

DETROIT, April 10 (AP)—A "key" strike that threw 23,600 automobile workers out of their jobs has been settled but mediators looked anxiously today toward a threatened walkout in the vital tool and die industry.

Mr. William Collins, American Federation of Labor leader, announced last night that striking employees of the Motor Products Corporation had agreed to return to work this morning at a 10 per cent increase in wages. This dispute involved 1000 strikers and 4600 others laid off because of the walkout.

Mr. Edward F. McGrady, NRA representative of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, played a prominent part in this settlement, which was regarded as a distinct step toward peace in the motor car industry.

The strike in the Motor Products plant, which makes auto parts, had thrown 18,000 men out of work in the Hudson factory yesterday because of inability to get materials. The Hudson factory was expected to resume work late today or tomorrow.

A threat of a strike of tool and die makers who want a 20 per cent wage boost became the next hurdle for the peacemakers.

Union estimates of the number of men who may be directly involved by this strike run as high as 18,000. Mr. Matthew S. Smith, general secretary of the union, said its effect would be felt throughout the automobile industry.

The Motor Products Corporation settlement was ratified by a cheering gathering of workers last night. Mr. Richard L. Byrd, labor's representative on the Automobile Labor Board, Mr. McGrady of NRA and Mr. Collins of the Federation of Labor, had urged the workers to take such action.

The terms of settlement, besides the 10 per cent increase, included: An increase of the minimum hourly rate from 40 to 50 cents for men and from 35 to 44 cents for women; recognition of seniority rights; provision for adjustment of piece-rate disputes.

Disorder in connection with the strike at the Detroit-Michigan stove works broke out again at noon today, strikers, police and workers engaging in a club-swinging and stone-throwing battle.

The fight began when employees came from the plant for their lunch period.

'Blue Shirt' Fascists Forming in Canada

HALIFAX, N. S., April 10 (AP)—A membership of 25,000 in the Maritime Provinces was claimed yesterday for the "Blue Shirts of Canada," described as a Fascist organization. Mr. N. M. Rolfe, district commander of the group, made the claim and at the same time announced the Fascists would hold their inaugural parade in Halifax some day this week.

Steel helmets and blue shirts will be worn by the marchers, Mr. Rolfe said. Following the parade, new headquarters offices will be opened in Halifax. Organization of the "Blue Shirts" in the Maritime Provinces started last July, the commander revealed.

The movement is "purely Canadian," Mr. Rolfe stated. Members must take the oath to the Crown and agree to support the Dominion Constitution.

Fleeing Factories To Lose Advantage In Dodging Strikes

Lynn Factories and Hands Will Enforce Scale; Labor Skies Darken

Lynn manufacturers who have come to an agreement with shoe and leather workers on wages are to have the backing of the workers in enforcing the scales upon firms which have moved to avoid compliance. The first action in this direction will be made in the case of a concern which recently moved its plant from this city to Danvers, Mass.

Under the surface of recovery that has settled upon the textile trade in Salem, Mass., are ominous rumbles of approaching action. Several hundred employees of the Pequot Mills and bleachery plant have voted for a presentation of demands for a flat increase of 25 per cent in wages: a closed shop and collection of dues within the plant structure.

Demands 1929 Wages

The vote will be referred to the general board of the Independent Sheeting Workers of America at a special executive meeting, after which it will be presented to the company management.

Out of the complicated maze of Connecticut strikes is emerging a conclusive demand. Mr. John J. Eagan, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, demands a return to the peak year wage of 1929.

"No company should declare any dividends until the 1929 wage level is restored," asserts Mr. Eagan.

At East Hartford workers of three aircraft plants presented their demands. Promised an answer tomorrow, the workers declare they will strike in stagger system, walking out of the first plant to morrow and out of the others on succeeding days unless the demands are met. Thus the bogey of labor trouble lifts its head in the aircraft industry even as it has been doing in Detroit's automobile industry.

Meanwhile the influence of the State Department of Labor in Connecticut is being exerted to check the spread of the strikes. Two arbitration meetings were held today by Mr. Joseph M. Tone, State Labor Commissioner.

Restaurant Strike Averted

A general strike of restaurant workers in New Haven was averted as the hour for the precipitation of action approached as restaurant proprietors accepted unionization and agreed to observe NRA code provisions.

Machinists and typewriter workers of the Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Company in Hartford await the result of meetings to be held Wednesday, with a threatened strike hovering in the background.

The Norwalk Tire and Rubber Company continues to operate, as 150 workers struck in an effort to obtain a 30 per cent increase. Picket lines were maintained at the Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Company in Hartford where 1300 are on strike. And Mr. Tone, labor commissioner, has taken up the situation of the Belamose Corporation plant in Rocky Hill where about 150 of the nearly 1000 rayon winders and twisters have been demonstrating.

Pangborn Sails for Colombia

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Mr Clyde Pangborn, 'round-the-world flier, sailed Saturday for the Republic of Colombia, his associate, Mr. H. W. Johnson, revealed yesterday. Mr. Pangborn embarked on the liner Ulua, taking with him an airplane which he will demonstrate to the Colombian Government, Mr. Johnson said.

Liquor Board's Action Rouses Critics in State

Overruling of Somerville Local Authority Defended by Commissioners

Deny Autocratic Act

Rule Keeping Licenses 300 Feet From Churches Starts Issue in Massachusetts

The State Alcohol Beverages Control Commission, regarded as the most meritorious feature of the Massachusetts liquor law, has come under fire, with the result that the faint outlines of the disreputable old local license system is again looming in the background.

The action of the Commission in overruling the decision of the Somerville Licensing Board and permitting liquor sales within 300 feet of churches is today bringing forward bitter critics of the commission. These critics are asking that the commission be drastically curbed in its powers or that it be abolished in favor of the old local licensing system.

Action Justified

Restrictive bills are already being prepared and one has been introduced into the Legislature by Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware.

The real issue appears to be whether the A. B. C. means to foist its decrees upon unwilling communities without justification. Both Mr. William P. Hayes, chairman of the commission, and Mr. John P. Buckley, a commission member, stated the intention of the A. B. C. to respect home rule whenever possible and to protect churches and schools from the encroachment of the liquor business.

Only one-sided accounts of the Somerville situation have been given to the public, Mr. Buckley declared. The A. B. C., authorized to revoke, suspend or approve licenses upon appeal from the rulings of local boards,

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Illinois Man Makes Blind Switchboard Operators Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 10—Blind persons may soon qualify as telephone switchboard operators with the aid of a special mechanism devised by Mr. Hubert Watson, it is announced here. The Illinois Bell Telephone Company has indicated its willingness to manufacture and install the invention for various public institutions and commercial use.

The device, the size of an ordinary ledger page and three inches thick, can be attached to any standard switchboard having a maximum capacity of 320 lines. Instead of lights, it is equipped with tiny triggers which rise from the surface of the board, with a clicking sound when a call comes. Beside each trigger is a number in Braille. Using this touch system the blind operator is able to make the connection promptly.

Tests proved that blind operators can serve from 340 to 400 calls per hour, the average requirement. Some of the blind operators, however, developed a speed attaining 600 calls an hour.

The Watson system, extended throughout the United States and possibly the world, will afford employment to large numbers of the blind. In Illinois alone, it is estimated there are upward of 75,000 switchboards adaptable to the invention. Mr. Watson, himself blind since infancy, is the switchboard operator at the Lincoln State School and Colony at Lincoln, Ill. He was aided by the State Department of Public Welfare in drawing attention to the invention.

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Things Present

Up the broad Avenue des Champs Elysées wound a solemn procession. It was the aftermath of a riot. Suddenly, as it passed between the lines of spectators, a forest of arms stretched outward and upward in salute. Fascism had come to France! Read the significant article in the northeast corner of the Editorial Page.

The amateur gardener will find the planning and planting of a garden much simpler after reading "It Is Like Making a Dress," on the Home Building and Gardening Page.

Those who have read and enjoyed "Pilgrim's Progress"—and their number is legion—will find much of interest in "Bunyan's Ingenuity and Wit," on the Home Forum Page.

Members of the Monitor Camera Club provide another four-column layout of pictures on the inside back page.

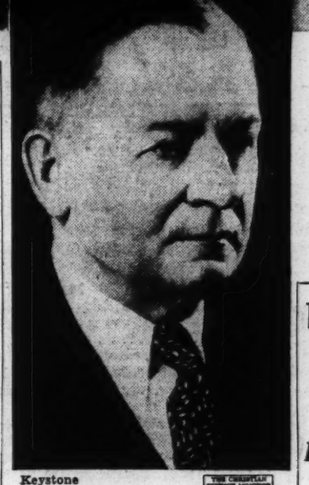
And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities Page, another adventure with the illustrious Mr. Scroggins, and more Facts About the Bible.

Tomorrow's Weekly Magazine Section is notable for the number of interesting articles prepared by members of the staff: "Regarding Crime—How Would You Stop It?" by Carroll Lake; "Laugh, League, Laugh," by Mallory Browne; "Star of Self-Rule for American Indian Rises," by Joseph C. Harsch; "White-Winged Diplomacy," by Vernon Cordrey; and "Women Battle for Economic Equality," by Phyllis M. Lovell.

On the Scent of 'Reds' in the 'Brain Trust'

Wide World



Keystone

Dr. William A. Wirt

House Wirt Committee

Seated Left to Right—Representative John J. O'Connor (D.) of New York; Representative Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D.) of North Carolina, Chairman; Representative Frederick R. Lehlback (R.) of New Jersey. Standing Left to Right—Representative William W. Arnold (D.) of Illinois; Representative Harold McGugin (R.) of Kansas.

Arms Race Is On, Curb Needed Now, Henderson Warns

Bureau Confirms May 23 for Conference on Disarmament

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 10—After arriving at a decision to call the International Disarmament Conference May 23, the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference, acting as a steering committee, adjourned until April 30.

An imposing array of delegates assembled for today's meeting, despite the fact that most observers expected the proceedings to be mainly confined to fixing the date for the reassembly of the General Commission of the Conference.

Among those present were: Mr. Arthur Henderson and Capt. Anthony Eden of Great Britain, M. René Massigli of France, Dr. Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia, Signor Soragna of Italy, Mr. Naotake Sato of Japan, Mr. Boris Stein, deputizing for Mr. Maxim Litvinoff of Russia, and Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, Ambassador to Switzerland, deputizing for Mr. Norman H. Davis of the United States.

British Have Big Staff

The fact that Captain Eden brought with him a staff of 15 or 20 has given rise to the report that he intends to prepare a "clean" copy of the British draft of the convention with the assistance of other members of the bureau.

More cynical observers, however, attribute the size of the British delegation to the well-known aversion of the British "service" departments, the War Office, the Admiralty and the Air Ministry, to being out of the picture when there is even a remote possibility of any-

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Huge Park in Ozarks Wins Wide Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSCUMBIA, Mo.—Creation of a huge national park encircling Missouri's picturesque Lake of the Ozarks and serving as a national forest, public playground and game preserve for the whole Middle West has been approved by the State Planning Board.

The proposed forest area would include 248,000 acres in this district—Benton, Morgan, Miller and Camden counties—which would, with the exception of Horseshoe Bend and Shawnee Bend, on the extreme eastern tip of the lake, surround the entire body of water with timber.

The project, Mr. R. W. Selvidge, chairman of the State Planning Board and University of Missouri professor of industrial education, has announced, has been approved by the U. S. Forestry Service, the Department of the Interior and the President's Commission on Wild Life Restoration. Land to be included is being surveyed.

Three Nations at Work To End Leticia Dispute

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 10 (By U. P.)—The combined efforts of three nations yesterday were concentrated on the tangled Leticia problem, with the controversy over extension of the mandate shifted to Geneva. Colombian and Peruvian delegates explored every possible avenue of settlement, and the Brazilian foreign office intimated that Brazil was determined to use all available means to aid.

In Geneva, meanwhile, League of Nations committees considered the proposal of Peru to prolong the League administrative mandate over the disputed territory, pending settlement of the dispute, a step opposed by Colombia. The meeting indicated redoubled efforts for settlement, and optimism continued, based apparently on the conviction that something must be done before June 23, when the League mandate expires.

Lasting Recovery Based on Cut In Distributing Costs

New Jersey Forum Hears of Enormous Wastage Under Present System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 10—In greater control of industrial processes in the future, so that the food and wealth produced will move with the fewest possible costs and obstacles to the consumer and at a price he is able to pay, lies the next necessary step toward recovery, according to Dr. Frederic C. Howe, consumers' counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Dr. Howe, addressing 125 women attending the opening all-day forum of the Rutgers Institute of Economics for Women here today, stressed that the first necessary step had been putting the worker back to work and providing the farmer with purchasing power.

"It costs us nearly $12,000,000,000 to bring $6,000,000,000 worth of food products to the consumer," he said. "One-third of our total income from all sources is absorbed in the processing and distribution of our wealth. The other two-thirds go to the factory and mine workers on one hand and to the farmer on the other."

Dr. Howe described steps that have been taken toward the curtailment of the production of wealth and toward a means by which this abundant wealth can find its way into the channels of consumption, and stressed that more goods were being produced than could be consumed under the present system of distribution.

Among the steps that have been taken in meeting the situation he listed the ending of child labor in mills and factories in order that the work might be done by adults and that an opportunity may be given children for education and for health; the shortening of hours of labor in order to provide work for more people, and the increasing of wages in order that more can be consumed.

Although the Government is interfering in many ways with the old economics, it is interfering "in the interests of the consumer," Dr. Howe asserted.

Germany Slashes Fares To Encourage Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—To counteract the depreciation of American and other currencies, another drastic reduction of the cost of travel in Germany has been decreed by the German Railroad Company, the German tourist information office here was informed by radiogram from Berlin yesterday.

Railroad fares for all foreigners and for Germans residing in North, Central and South America who will stay in Germany at least seven days have been cut 60 per cent from May 1 to Oct. 31. Also registered mark travelers' checks are sold 25 per cent below market quotations. Hotel rates and other items entering a tourist budget are likewise drastically reduced.

Wirt 'Red' Group Not So Alarming In Their Make-Up

Inquiry Shows Them to Be Moderate, Only One Having 'Red' Views

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 10—Here is an intimate "Who's Who" of Dr. William A. Wirt's "revolutionaries"—the people who, at a dinner party 7½ months ago, told him—either in jest or seriously—that President Roosevelt was the Kerensky of the alleged overturn. He called them "brain trusters."

1. **Lawrence Todd,** Washington correspondent for the Tass Agency (official Russian press association), was the man from whose lips the actual Kerensky statement fell. He is an American citizen, descended from a soldier who fought in the American Revolution. He is respected by Washington newspaper men as a zealous and able member of the craft. But he has never had any official or unofficial link with the Government or the "brain trust." His personal views are frankly and unashamedly "red."

2. **Miss Hildegard Kneeland,** who apparently bore the brunt of the "revolutionary" conversation on the night of Sept. 1, 1933, when Dr. Wirt got his "information," has been in the bureau of home economics of the Department of Agriculture since before the Hoover Administration. Her's was a Coolidge appointment. She is third in command of the bureau of home economics, which in turn is a minor branch of the dozens of agricultural divisions. Its chief function is to send out pamphlets on cooking, housekeeping, and the rearing of babies. Exactly how she was connected with the brain trust seems highly obscure.

(3) **Dr. Robert W. Bruere,** the highest placed of the Wirt "conspirators," was chairman of the Textile Code Advisory Board under the NRA. His younger brother, Mr. Henry Bruere, is president of the Bowery Savings Bank and was called to Washington for a few weeks last year to help coördinate financial policy. Dr. Robert Bruere is a social research expert, but was also very well liked and respected by thoroughly realistic New England textile manufacturers. He was not a "brain truster," but a competent and successful worker in the most successful code, so far.

4. **David Cushman Coyle** is an architect and consulting engineer in New York. He is an expert on wind vibration in high buildings, which may have qualified him for "brain trust" service, although no official connection either with that indefinite body or the Government itself is known. Mr. Coyle is now on the technical board of review in the PWA. He has come into some public attention lately by articles and speeches of liberal economic slant.

5. **Miss Mary Taylor** is one of the small crew in the office of Dr. Frederic C. Howe in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration whose job it is to see that the consumer does not have to bear more than his share of the processing taxes.

6. **Miss Alice Barrows** can scarcely be described as a "new dealer," having quietly and conscientiously gone about her work in the United States Office of Education as a specialist in school-building problems since 1919. She entered the Government through the civil service. Her acquaintance with Dr. Wirt was made through their mutual educational work. He admitted that Miss Barrows took little part in the revolutionary conversation, was little more than a gracious hostess on that momentous evening.

NRA Officials Are Among Six Named by Wirt

Declares He Heard 'Red' Plot Discussed at Dinner Party

Tugwell, by Hearsay

Two Men and Three Women Were Federal Employees, One a Russian News Man

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 10—Amid all the excitement that accompanies one of the more spectacular performances of Congress, Dr. William A. Wirt, head of the Gary (Ind.) public school system, appeared here to explain his charges that the Roosevelt "brain trust" is plotting to "overthrow the existing social order."

His informants, he said, were six fellow guests at a dinner party given Friday, Sept. 1, 1933, at the home of Miss Alice Barrows of the education bureau of the Department of the Interior. These guests, in addition to Miss Barrows and himself, were: Robert Bruere, chairman of the textile code advisory committee; David Cushman Coyle, New York architect, member of the Public Works Administration; Lawrence Todd, Washington representative of the Soviet News Agency, Tass; Miss Hildegarde Kneeland, home economics section of the Department of Agriculture; Miss Mary Taylor, economist in the Department of Agriculture.

A big audience that waited with bated breath on the revelations of the Hoosier school teacher learned only that he had touched the remote fringes of the Roosevelt Administration on a one-day visit to Washington last September and that his principal evidence of a "plot" came from the six diners-out—most of them previously unknown to capital writers.

Denials Are Made

Dr. Wirt gave the names of his six fellow-diners, but almost simultaneously with his testimony denials from the six began coming in, leaving the special House committee perplexed over its next step.

Neither the incidents leading up to the case nor the surroundings in the big committee room itself added materially to the dignity of the House proceedings. A big crowd sought vainly to get admission in the largest committee room in the House office building, while inside the flare of flashlights, the dazzling brilliance of klieg lights, the whir of motion-picture cameras and the remarks of radiocasters gave the scene more the attributes of Hollywood than of a congressional investigation.

If Dr. Wirt was prepared to show a "Red" revolution he could not have chosen a more efficient sounding board for his remarks. A sensation was caused at the outset by the appearance of the vitriolic James A. Reed, former Senator from Missouri, as Dr. Wirt's counsel.

Dr. Wirt Not Supine

The case involved in the public hearing was extraordinary enough. Mr. James H. Rand, head of Remington Rand, Inc., and chairman of the Committee of the Nation, a former witness before the House Committee investigating the stock market, told the committee that Dr. Wirt had told him unidentified members of the "brain trust" had informed him that intimate members of the President's official family were plotting to overthrow the social order.

Dr. Wirt's original unidentified informants were alleged to have declared that President Roosevelt was merely a Kerensky and would be displaced by a Stalin in due time. Since then, Mr. A. A. Berle, one of Mr. Roosevelt's original advisers, has declared that certain youthful members of the New Deal were pulling the worthy Dr. Wirt's leg.

It promptly became obvious today that Dr. Wirt did not intend to submit tamely to ridicule and contumely, and that he had friends on the committee who were prepared to assist him. The hearing began with a wrangle over procedure, in which the Republican minority attempted to lift the "gag" rule which limited discussion to questions on the particular "red" plot at issue and prevented Dr. Wirt from making his own statement.

Democrats Win Point

Radio amplifiers were hooked up before committee members as they sat behind their horseshoe bench for nation-wide broadcast, and there seemed to be too much of a temptation to the loquacity of congressmen to permit speedy procedure. At length, however, the Democratic majority got its way, and Dr. Wirt was called after half an hour of acrimonious debate, in which Senator Reed had attempted unsuccessfully to get permission to put a prepared statement in the record.

Representative Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D.), of North Carolina, chairman of the special committee, demanded where the "revolutionary plot" had been disclosed. Witness said it was at a dinner party in Virginia on the evening of Friday, Sept. 1, 1933. Six people were at the dinner given at the home of Miss Alice Barrows. Dr. Wirt listed the six as listed above.

Todd Gets a Laugh

As the name of Mr. Lawrence Todd was mentioned a roar of laughter went up from the two score or more of newspaper men present at the

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Politicians in Unhappy State Pondering Roosevelt's Attitude On Their Recent Actions

Uncertainty Rules, With Battle Between Forces of Moderation and Relaxation of Federal Control Still in Doubt

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 10—With Illinois primaries reminding jumpy Congressmen of the imminence of elections and President Roosevelt representing a most disconcerting question mark on the southern horizon, the national picture lost cohesion today.

Forces of reaction and moderation still had the stock market control bill in their unsympathetic hands and it was still considered likely that the Wagner bill would be buried, out of deference to protesting industry. But it began to look in some quarters as though the "New Dealers" might put up some resistance.

On Capitol Hill it was remembered that Mr. Roosevelt was after all only away on a short vacation and rumors began to spread of a radio talk the day he gets back which may make a few of them wish they had behaved a little better on such things as overriding the veto on the Independent Offices Bill. In other words, the tide of moderation and relaxation of rigid federal control may have set in, but it isn't certain yet whether the Administration will swim with the tide or throw a dam in front of it.

And with this uncertainty as to what the President has been devising in the calm of the Caribbean fishing grounds politicians are in a most unhappy state.

It was reflected in the sharp contrast between the Senate Banking Committee's conservatism on the stock market issue and a sudden burst of good old inflation spirit in the House.

* * *

War Debts: Brushed out of the news by more sensational developments, the Senate yesterday afternoon had an illuminating debate on the old war debt problem. Senators Borah, Lewis and Fess presented the typical Congressional view for full collection, but Senator Tydings spoke out with force and freedom for drastic scaling down.

It began with a long and typical speech from Senator Lewis, roundly castigating an attributed British decision finally to default on the debt, and suggesting that the obligation be met by noninterest-bearing bonds handed on by the United States Government to private citizens. This proposal aroused some incredulity in the Senate, but it prompted Senator Tydings to point out there is only about $6,500,000,000 of monetary gold in the world outside the United States, with which debtors would have to retire $11,500,000,000 in gold bonds.

* * *

He Summarized: "I do not want to cancel the entire debt, but I have reached the conclusion, in view of the physical factors which are present, that the only way we can make the best of the bargain is to take a lump-sum settlement, end the question of the debts once and for all and get out of Europe and stay out of Europe."

To which Senators Borah, Lewis, etc., heartily disagreed. Senator Borah said, "The debts have been settled once. They have sufficient and ample money in gold with which to make payments according to the terms of the settlement."

Senator Tydings replied that by drawing the gold away in driblets, "They being their customers and buying more from us than they sell to us, we will lose more than we will gain."

The Maryland Senator concluded, "A nation cannot pay a debt larger than she has the monetary stocks with which to pay, and it is silly to say that she can. Our present policy is not bringing us in a dollar. My contention is that we ought to make a lump sum settlement now, once and for all, get what we can, square the debt, and give the world a chance to recover from the effects of the war, and not drag this question back and forth through all these years of chaos and depression."

On one point some common ground was found. Senator Tydings contended, "We have not gotton any payments for several years and we are never going to get any, whereas under another policy we could get something." To which Senator Borah added, "I agree with the Senator that it seems we are not going to get anything."

Senator Clark polished it off with, "I am in wholehearted accord with my friend from Maryland, in which he admitted that he was one of a very small minority in this country that holds to his views."

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Arms Race Is On, Curb Needed Now

(Continued from Page 1)

thing concerning their departments coming up for discussion. In any case, even if the new draft of the British convention were prepared now, it would inevitably need amendment at an early date, because the Franco-British discussions on the question of guarantees have scarcely started.

At this afternoon's meeting of the bureau, Mr. Henderson stressed the fact that armaments are still increasing instead of being reduced. It is essential, he declared, to reach definite conclusions at the Disarmament Conference if a new race in armaments and the danger of war is to be avoided.

Mr. Henderson said: "A new race for armaments has begun, although it has not yet gathered much momentum."

"I appeal to you," Mr. Henderson said, "and through you to all members of the conference, not to abandon the great enterprise whereto we are committed, not to fall into the error of supposing we can diminish our difficulties by whittling down what we set out to achieve."

Eden Tells Experiences

Captain Eden analyzed the immediate problems facing the conference on the basis of his recent visits to Paris, Berlin and Rome. He noticed the sincere, even anxious, desire of the governments to reach an agreement. Nevertheless the British memorandum of Jan. 29—already making important modifications in the original draft of the convention—needs to be amended if it is to command general assent, Captain Eden said.

Mr. Stein declared the Soviets are ready to sign any convention providing for reduction of arms on the condition it is universal and obligatory on all of Russia's neighbors.

Differences of opinion developed on the subject of procedure. Captain Eden favored calling another meeting of the Bureau soon to provide for revising the British draft of the convention. M. Massigli of France replied that the Bureau is without authority to proceed on any basis other than the one laid down by the general commission; therefore, the commission should be called first.

Meanwhile Geneva is interested in the report that M. Louis Barthou may visit Berlin. The visit certainly would be welcomed here as tending to relieve the Franco-German tension and thus to remove the chief bar to the agreement on arms limitation. Chancellor Hitler's approval of the custom of establishing "personal contact" between statesmen, however, drew from one observed the remark, "Then why doesn't he come to Geneva?"

'This Is the Revolution I'm Interested In'

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Germany's Armament Budget Explained As Necessary to Nation

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 10—M. André François-Poncet's sudden visit to Paris is widely discussed here despite official denials as to sounding out the ground for a possible Berlin visit of M. Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister on his return from Warsaw.

In any case the Ambassador's journey indicates that discussions between Paris and Berlin regarding the armaments convention are to be again resumed. Should the present conversations at the Quai D'Orsay result in M. Barthou's visiting Berlin, Chancellor Hitler certainly would be glad to see him. The chancellor has frequently expressed his belief in the usefulness of personal contacts between statesmen as the method for settling political issues.

Meanwhile Germany, according to information here, considers itself merely an interested observer in the present Franco-British disarmament discussions, since it feels its position clearly defined in the statement in the March 13 memorandum to Paris. Germany, it is declared, would welcome a convention in armaments since this would give international legality and approval to Germany's schemes of military reorganization. But whether the convention comes or not, the budget estimate indicates that this country is already proceeding with its scheme of transforming and strengthening its military system.

Concerning yesterday's question in the Commons regarding Germany's increased budget for land, sea and air armaments, inspired comment here declares the Versailles treaty has not provided for limitation of the financial sections of the German "Wehr" or defense budget. The same commentator defends the increased estimates by stating the military budget increases are necessary because of preparations for conversion of Germany's army from a long term to a short term service force. Increases in naval expenditure are due, it is stated, to urgent needs for replacing old ships, many of which are claimed to be dangerous to their crews. As regards air estimates, increases are attributed to measures necessary for increasing the safety of air transport and also having to partly finance air defense measures which are necessary to nation of 66,000,000.

Sixty Parks to Relieve Sidewalks of New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—This city is preparing a series of gifts for its children of sunshine flowers and green grass.

Sixty new parks and playgrounds were announced by the newly consolidated Park Departments of the five boroughs. They will have a total area double that of all present playgrounds in the city.

There will be wading pools in at least half of them. Relief labor will set up all sorts of playground apparatus. Some of the parks will be set aside exclusively for little tots and their mothers. There will be gardens and shade trees and flowers to blossom like smiling bits of the countryside among the noisy streets and tenements. Eight of the new areas were purchased with the police department war memorial fund, long left idle for lack of plans. The memorials of tragedy, it was said, will go into making happiness for children who may never have to see war.

Massachusetts Shows Heavy Gain in Imports

A gain of nearly $2,000,000 in the imports for consumption received in the Massachusetts customs district for the week ending April 9, over the same period last year, was reported today by Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs.

Imports for consumption in 1934 were $2,520,252 compared with $584,552 the previous year; imports for warehouse were $391,408 for this year as of $20,277 in 1933 and imports withdrawn from warehouse for consumption were $210,598 in 1934 as of $74,059 last year.

Political Action Sought by Women To Purge Nation

Mrs. Johnson Discloses Plot to Bring Chaos in United States

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Word of a "political" plot designed to bring "chaos" in the United States, but with the accused parties unnamed, today came from the leader of a newly reorganized feminine prohibition group.

Mrs. F. I. Johnson of Ohio and New York made the assertion in a statement. She issued it just before accepting the presidency of the "New Woman's National Committee for Political Action."

Taking from Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, a dry leader for 12 years, the gavel of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement, from which the new organization was formed, Mrs. Johnson said:

"Nothing short of a thorough housecleaning followed by an active organization to preserve active representative government will satisfy the people."

In her statement, Mrs. Johnson said:

"Many students of world affairs believe that the chaos into which the nation has been plunged is due to insidious planning on the part of skilful political strategists for the purpose of gaining the mastery of the United States, and eventually of the world."

In proposed speeches for delivery in their open forum the repeal amendment was soundly berated.

Canon William Sheafe Chase said: "The credulity of many people in accepting the repeal under all the conditions of political corruption, known of all men, is most amazing. It reminds one of the multitude who believed in the South Sea Bubble."

Prof. Milton Conover, of Yale University, in urging a new political party, to be known as "The Commonwealth Party" said: "Our alphabet government has demonstrated that political problems are handled through formulas of about one per cent of legislation combined with about 99 per cent of adminstration. Commonwealth legislation without a Commonwealth party behind it has proved to be a detriment."

Mrs. Peabody has finished her report of 12 years of dry crusading and will present it to the final meeting of the committee. It's a book called "Kidnaping the Constitution" which she has written since repeal. "Cease education and turn to action" was the principal advice contained in the book. "Education fails to change congressional minds. Political action is the only effective method."

NRA Officials Are Named by Wirt

(Continued from Page 1)

mention of one of their colleagues. Mr. Todd is widely popular.

Dr. Wirt spoke energetically, with clear voice, gesticulating with his right hand and appeared confident and enjoying himself. His voice was sonorous and somewhat oratorical.

"If these charges of mine are disproved I will be one of the happiest men in the country," Dr. Wirt said. "I'm in favor of social reform, I'm not a Bourbon!"

Witness fenced repeatedly with the chairman as he tried to justify his charges by extraneous evidence, while Mr. Bulwinkle sought to hold him to the exact conversation of the evening.

Dr. Wirt quoted various alleged "radical" utterances of Miss Kneeland in particular at the dinner, and he quoted further and even more radical views, attributed by the six others to Dr. Rexford Tugwell, Columbia University professor, and member of the "Brain Trust."

The statements which the horrified Hoosier educator heard were that the Roosevelt experiment was just the beginning, and that the next step would be a general regimentation of industry, and a "complete destruction of business as we know it and the policy of laissez faire."

Dr. Wirt got his Tugwell philosophy largely through the agency of Miss Kneeland, it appeared. Laughter frequently rippled over the big crowd at the more spectacular stories told to Dr. Wirt, which he repeated with great emphasis and gravity, but he was not without friends in the audience, who burst into counter-applause when occasional opportunities presented.

Asked who made the statement contained in the original Wirt document that, "we have Mr. Roosevelt in the middle of a swift stream," Dr. Wirt said it was Mr. Todd, Miss Kneeland and Miss Taylor.

Tugwell and Wallace Quoted

Dr. Bruere took slight part in the conversation, Dr. Wirt said, as did Miss Barrows, the hostess. Miss Kneeland, however, told him Dr. Tugwell and Secretary Wallace believed the fall upturn was "only an illusion" and a "speculative spree," and that stronger measures were necessary.

Dr. Wirt was asked who made the statement attributed in his original manuscript to "brain trusters" that "we are on the inside. We can control the avenues of influence. We can make the President believe that he is making decisions for himself."

The statement was made by Mr. Todd, Miss Kneeland and Miss Taylor, the Hoosier educator said.

Dr. Wirt added that at another conversation on the same day he had discussed subsistence homesteads with Dr. Robert D. Kohn, head of the housing division, PWA and others, and had declared that he considered Mrs. Roosevelt's West Virginia homestead factory project "a communistic effort." Dr. Wirt left this colloquy in some vagueness, without telling the committee what anyone had said save himself.

Rainey's Name Appears

He also quoted a later conversation with Gen. William I. Westerfelt, formerly an assistant administrator of the AAA.

"Now just what part of the concrete plan 'to overthrow the social order' did that particular conversation have?" demanded the chairman impatiently.

Witness said General Westerfelt told him Speaker Henry T. Rainey had at one time come into his office to declare that the Government might take over a group of industries "six weeks after Congress closes."

Satirical applause and laughter from the big audience greeted this reference to the Speaker.

Dr. Wirt included Mr. Frederic C. Howe, consumers' counsel, for the AAA, and Mr. Charles W. Eliot, secretary of the General Planning Board, in his references.

Recess Brings Denials

The committee recessed at noon with an executive session scheduled later to consider whether to summon Mr. Todd, Miss Kneeland and Miss Taylor.

Prompt denial of some of his statements followed. Mr. Coyle, for example, said, here:

"All I know about this thing is that Dr. Wirt got me invited to this dinner because Miss Barrows had given him a copy of my book, 'Business Vs Finance,' and he wanted to argue with me about it.

"He talked for about four hours on gold devaluation. Nobody did anything that evening because he got going on gold and no one else had a chance to say anything."

Miss Mary Taylor described the whole testimony as "pish and piffle," and said: "The word 'Kerensky' was not used at the dinner." Others present denied anything untoward had happened save that Dr. Wirt seemed to want to argue.

Westervelt Says Nothing

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—Gen. William I. Westervelt, a high official of Sears, Roebuck & Co., said today he had "nothing at all to say" about Dr. William A. Wirt's testimony concerning him before a congressional committee.

When his name first entered the inquiry yesterday, General Westervelt said he believed it "perfectly silly" to call him and that he would appear only if subpoenaed.

'All Bunk,' Howe Says

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 10 (AP)—Dr. Frederic C. Howe, head of the consumer's council of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, today said a quotation imputed to him by Dr. William A. Wirt in the Congressional investigation at Washington was "all bunk."

J. C. Penney March Sales

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—J. C. Penney Company's March sales volume was $16,496,806, compared with $16,234,073 last year, a rise of 61.2 per cent.

Johnson Journey Down to Florida Surprises Capital

NRA Chief, Having Reorganized His Forces, Sets Out to See President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 10—Leaving a rapidly clearing situation behind in the hands of his assistants, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson was today on his way to Florida to go over with President Roosevelt his ambitious plans for a determined national campaign against NRA code evasion—and incidentally to secure a momentary respite from the pressure of routine business here.

His decision to go South was taken unexpectedly yesterday afternoon when the first rifts appeared in labor deadlocks which were again threatening the industrial peace on two fronts—automotive and bituminous coal.

It was preceded by completion of plans for the revised NRA set-up with which General Johnson expects to plug up the cracks in his recovery system and bring violators to justice. The final step was appointment of Lieut. Col. G. A. Lynch to the post of administration officer, with full authority to act for the Administrator during his absence, as well as to relieve him of much routine work when he returns.

The General's main objection in the Southern jaunt was believed here to be a desire to get to his chief with his explanation of what he is planning before his opponents reach the President's ear, and also to secure indorsement in advance of what NRA officials describe as the greatest reorganization in the much-reorganized recovery agency.

It might appear on the surface that his new plans constitute a defiance of pressure put on the Administration to relax control over business and industry. The tendency all through the Government is apparently toward coöperation and away from rigid domination. That the NRA is getting out of step is, however, extremely unlikely.

Throughout the history of his organization, General Johnson has persistently put emphasis on recovery rather than reform. When the latter stood in the way it was pushed aside.

Word from Mr. Edward McGrady, assistant NRA Administrator for Labor, that he had been successful in securing a settlement of the strike in Motor Products Corporation in Detroit, was the incident that set the General free to make his trip South.

Colonel Lynch's appointment completes the reorganization of the NRA on almost a military scale. Under the general will be two staffs somewhat after the army model. Directly under him will be his personal staff, consisting of his assistant for industry, Col. Robert W. Lea; his assistant for labor, Mr. McGrady; his private assistant, Miss Frances Robinson, and his son, Lieut. Kilbourne Johnston.

Independent of this personal staff will be the administrative staff under command of Colonel Lynch, to whom is delegated sweeping administrative powers, including that of signing codes and responsibilities which heretofore have devolved exclusively on the administrator himself.

The man who will become an important figure in American industrial life through this new set-up is almost a complete stranger in the recovery picture. He joined the NRA only two weeks ago, leaving duties as assistant chief of staff for the Second Corps Area. His record includes service on the general staff during the World War when he drafted the war-time infantry drill regulations and active service in the Philippines under Gen. Leonard Wood.

Orders for Engines Placed by Pennsy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 10—Orders for over a half million dollars' worth of electrical propulsion and control apparatus with which to equip fourteen switch engines have just been placed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, according to an announcement made here yesterday.

Part of the railroad's employment and improvement program which is being financed by Public Works Administration, the order just placed will be put into operation next year on the New York-Washington lines when a total of 101 electric freight, passenger and switching locomotives will be used for all-electric, both freight and passenger, service on that route.

The work on these engines and those to follow will provide approximately 10,000,000 man hours of work on the railroad and in industrial plants, the announcement states, and will cost some $15,000,000.

It is estimated that the electrical equipment for the switch engines will be completed in July and the locomotives built and made ready for service by the close of the year. The first engine will be turned out of the shop in August.

Philadelphia Club Invites Women 'Again'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 10—The Philadelphia Club, one of the oldest and most exclusive social organizations in this country, April 6 celebrated its centenary with a reception to which women were invited for the second time in its history.

Founded on April 6, 1834, the membership of the club today consists largely in descendants of that little group of business men who met to play cards in Mrs. Rubicam's Coffee House at the corner of Fifth and Minor Streets, and finding the association so pleasant, decided to make it permanent. The Adelphi Club was the first name chosen by the new group, since it was in the Adelphi Building across the street from the coffee house that they held their meetings during the first year, moving to the old Bonaparte House on Ninth Street in 1835.

Stop Injustice or Go Under, Mrs. Roosevelt Warns Nation

Country Urged to Push for Better Living Conditions —First Lady Congratulates Monitor Correspondent on Tour

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10 — Wise leadership for both labor and capital and sound education that will enable each side to understand the problems of the other, are needed to carry the United States safely through the tremendous changes that are sweeping it into a new order of things, according to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In an address before the New York Women's Trade Union League at a dinner in her honor last night, Mrs. Roosevelt declared that the "Happiness and comfort of people in this country depend on how much we wake up to the fact that we are responsible for all bad conditions that we allow to exist under our form of civilization."

"We are being shown as clearly as we can be shown that we cannot have injustice and bad living conditions anywhere without their eventually touching all of us," she declared.

"If we cannot make it our business as individuals to feel our responsibility and to work to the limit of our ability to back every agency for good, then we are going under and we might just as well face it.

"Now, I don't think we are going under. I think we are going to do the work."

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia complimented Mrs. Roosevelt as being "a First Lady in fact as well as in name."

Declaring that present conditions require a more concrete method for dealing with them than "a philosophic interest that is content with looking at charts and analyzing them," the Mayor told members of the league that his newly organized Department of Health is so vigorous that "we will have no trouble at all putting out of business any sweatshop that is operating under unsanitary conditions."

Competition from other states by "mushroom" manufacturers who are evading National Recovery Administration codes is making unfair conditions for producers in New York State who conform to the requirements, he asserted.

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the campaign for equal pay for men and women for equal work and for similar work in different areas, and for better conditions for white-collar workers must go on. The meeting adopted a resolution urging the state Legislature to ratify the Child Labor Amendment at this session.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Roosevelt visited the exhibit of ancient needlework under the auspices of the women's division of the architects' emergency committee, where she was presented with an architects' tea set made and designed exclusively for the committee for the benefit of its relief fund.

The set is of cream lenox ware decorated with drawings by Schell Lewis of buildings historically and architecturally important, such as Federal Hall, Mount Vernon, Independence Hall, Monticello, and Faneuil Hall.

While photographers were posing Mrs. Roosevelt, she caught sight of Miss Marjorie Shuler, a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, and called across to compliment her on her recent air tour of South America.

"You had a splendid trip," Mrs. Roosevelt said enthusiastically. "I have been reading all about it."

Roosevelt to Reach Capital Friday For Meeting of Cabinet

MIAMI, Fla., April 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt was still in Bahamian waters today. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, industrial administrator, with Mr. Donald Richberg, general counsel of the NRA, was nearing the base here to join the President upon his return to land Thursday morning.

The President expects to be in Washington by Friday afternoon for the regular cabinet session.

Mr. Roosevelt received White House correspondents on board the Nourmahal yesterday and gave a two-hour interview.

Wearing a blue jersey and old gray trousers, the President sat on the awning-covered quarterdeck of the yacht, anchored just off the shore of the Bahamas Islands, as he indulged in his first contact with public affairs since leaving the White House more than 10 days ago. He declined to break his vacation for comment on current affairs and waved goodby with the declaration, "All is well."

Mr. Gar Wood, international speedboat champion, carried the newspaper men from their Miami headquarters to the Nourmahal in one of his speed boats. It was a 50-mile run directly across the Gulf Stream. Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre, secretary to the President, and Mr. James Roosevelt, elder son of the President, accompanied the group. The latter remained on board the ship.

Senate Defeats Income Tax Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

$55,000,000 of additional revenue was needed.

Under the present law a married man on a salary, with no dependents, would pay $100 tax for earning $5000; under the pending house bill he would pay only $80; under the Couzens bill he would pay $88. But if the same man got a salary of $20,000, he would pay $1800 income tax under the Senate bill instead of the present $1680, while with the Couzens amendment this would be raised to $1980.

The following table shows the effects of the proposed new income tax and surtax brackets:

Net Income	Present Law	House Bill	Senate Bill (Harrison) Rates	Senate (Couzens) Bill 10% Added
$3,000	$20	$8	$8	$8.80
3,500	40	26	26	28.60
4,000	60	44	44	48.40
4,500	80	62	62	68.20
5,000	100	80	80	88.00
6,000	140	116	116	127.60
7,000	210	172	177	194.70
8,000	300	248	263	289.30
9,000	390	338	359	394.90
10,000	480	428	465	511.50
12,000	680	583	692	761.20
14,000	900	778	939	1,032.90
16,000	1,140	993	1,206	1,326.60
18,000	1,400	1,228	1,493	1,642.30
20,000	1,680	1,498	1,800	1,980.00
25,000	2,520	2,348	2,705	2,975.50
30,000	3,480	3,278	3,785	4,163.50
40,000	5,800	5,743	6,195	6,814.50
50,000	8,600	8,633	9,085	9,993.50
60,000	11,900	12,003	12,455	13,700.50
70,000	15,700	15,868	16,320	17,952.00
80,000	20,000	20,258	20,710	22,781.00
100,000	30,100	30,388	30,810	33,891.00
200,000	86,600	88,783	87,235	95,958.50
500,000	263,600	263,708	264,180	290,576.00
1,000,000	571,100	571,158	571,610	628,771.00

U. S. Citizenship Kept, Title and Fortune Lost

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP) — Because he valued American citizenship more, the son of Representative Isabella S. Greenway of Arizona, by the her first marriage, is not a titled Scotsman with an immense fortune today.

If he had agreed to forfeit American citizenship, Mr. Robert Munro Ferguson, 26, would have inherited 10 days ago the title and 22,000 Scottish acres of his uncle, the first Viscount Novar.

Mr. Ferguson, the only male heir of Lord Novar, decided finally three years ago against giving up his citizenship—a condition of the inheritance. His father was Robert Ferguson, younger brother of Lord Novar.

Columbia Cuts Budget

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—A budget of $10,847,736.46 has been adopted by the trustees of Columbia University for the year beginning July 1, 1934, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president, announced yesterday. Total appropriations recommended for 1934-1035 are $139,149 less than for the previous year.

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Lawlessness in United States Laid to Correctional Failures

'Graduates' From Juvenile Institutions Fill Prisons, According to Boston University Speaker, Who Blames American System

American prisons are filled largely by "graduates" of juvenile correctional institutions that have failed to build good citizens out of potential criminals, declares Prof. John J. Mahoney of Boston University.

Where did Professor Mahoney get this idea? From the records. The professor told an audience at Boston University today that 80 per cent of America's prison population are under 30 years of ago, 50 per cent are under 25 and 25 per cent less than 21 years old.

This was Professor Mahoney's reason for urging that the crime problem be attacked on the two following premises:

1. Improve training schools which confine youngsters who run afoul of the law.

2. Organize community action to see to it that recruits for these schools are measurably reduced through education and the ranks of good citizens proportionably increased.

We Boast of It

America's prison system is one of the nation's proud boasts—yet Professor Mahoney points out that homicides in the United States range around 10 for every 100,000 population. In the British Isles, the record is between 0.4 and 0.9.

But in spite of these unpleasant figures, Massachusetts for one, the professor argued, maintains a parole system for juvenile delinquents that requires every parole officer to keep track of and counsel about 175 misguided youngsters.

"Think of it!" he exclaimed. "One hundred and seventy-five potential criminals watched over by a single officer. Is it any wonder that these youngsters fail to make the grade? Is it any wonder that the United States, failing in this instance, should be the most lawless civilized nation in the world?"

In February, there were 2600 boys on parole in Massachusetts. The two institutions for boys at Westboro and Shirley, along with the girls' school at Lancaster, cost the state $600,000 annually. This is a mere bagatelle to the cost forced on the state by the more mature criminal.

"Square Deal"

Dr. Cheney C. Jones, lecturer for Boston University, stressed the family responsibility for giving unruly Johnnys a "square deal." Much of the parental responsibility, he said, has been taken over by the schools and the factories, permitting parents to focus attention on tackling the obvious weaknesses in Johnny's character.

The challenge that both speakers thrust on the schools was that of making education more alluring than gang influences. Education that savors of routine would be tossed out of the window. The craving for excitement stood out in the speakers' opinions as the leading cause of youth delinquency. They believed that education, taking this point into consideration, could throw a counterweight against this growing demand for "thrills."

In the ultimate, the leanings of youth to crime was seen by the speakers as emphasizing the growing demands of a materialistic age for recognition. This gave impetus to an urgent demand by Dr. Jones for the coördination of school, factory, state and home to furnish more wholesome outlets for "the adventurous urge."

The meeting was sponsored by the Boston University School of Education and the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Needham Denies Mentioning Bank Case in Speech

Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, State Commissioner of Public Safety, denied on the witness stand in Norfolk County Superior Court today, that he had made direct reference to the Needham Trust Company case in a recent speech given at the scene of the crime. Mr. George Stanley Harvey, counsel for Irving and Murton Millen, joint defendants with Abraham Faber, questioned General Needham closely in the course of a hearing on numerous pleas before the court.

Motions asking delay, separate trials, a change of venue, trial without jury, and other points of a routine nature, occupied the session before Judge Nelson P. Brown. Mr. Harvey's motion of a waived jury trial came late yesterday. Mr. William R. Scharton, Faber's counsel, had filed such a plea for his client some time ago.

In arguing for a trial before a single justice, Mr. Harvey declared that "the citizenry of the County of Norfolk, from which the jury must be selected, is biased, prejudiced, and partial against the defendant by reason of the enraged and inflamed feeling created in the citizenry by the perpetration of this crime. . . ." It would be impossible for the defendants to receive a fair trial before a jury, he argued.

Trial without jury in a capital case is denied under Massachusetts law. The issue involved is expected to stir broad Constitutional controversy.

Transportation Operations

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Pullman Company's report of transportation operations shows February loss after taxes of $98,690. This compares with loss of $299,693 in February, 1933.

Deeds of Ancient Heroes Lie Recorded Beneath This Sod

All Photos Courtesy of The Smithsonian Institute to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Indian Remains at Macon

Upper—Mound Showing Indian Village Staked Out. Center—Pottery Found in the Mounds. Right Center—Flint Knives Found in Cache Pit. Lower Left—Section of the Face of Mound C. Dr. Kelly at Left.

Nova Scotian Must Pay $148,484 He Never Got

HALIFAX, N. S., April 10 (AP)—Mr. T. C. Glennie, who watched less than $10,000 multiply 50 times in stock market operations and then saw it vanish again, must pay $148,484.13 to the brokerage firm of McDougall & Cowan, Limited, the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia ruled yesterday.

The sum represents the Oxford, N. S., lumberman's losses on the firm's books after the crash of 1929. It was all that remained of the $594,972.51 in paper profits he had run up from his original $9481.18.

Political Scientist Says NRA Is Part Of Trade Revolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10—The NRA is only the legal counterpart of a revolution already established in the fields of commerce and industry, according to Dr. Edward S. Corwin, of Princeton University, who last night gave the first of the Storrs Lectures in the Yale school of law.

Dr. Corwin, who is McCormick professor of jurisprudence at Princeton and a former president of the American Political Science Association, declared that the recovery program represents an effort to give established economic trends a socially beneficial direction. His lectures at Yale consist of an appraisal of various features of the recovery program in the light of constitutional tenets.

"The NIRA," he said, ". . . posits the solidarity of American economic life, the interdependence of all its phases, and proffers a conception of unfair methods of competition which is a necessary deduction from this solidarity and interdependence. If in some respects NIRA is a revolutionary statute . . . revolution is one thing, unconstitutionality a quite different thing.

"For as Madison remarked in the 'Federalist': 'A system of Government, meant for duration, ought to contemplate these revolutions and be able to accommodate itself to them.'"

Surprises Planned At Symphony Concert

Mystery will hover about Symphony Hall tomorrow night when Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of Boston Symphony Orchestra, waves his baton to begin the concert for the benefit of the Boston Emergency Relief Fund. All the entertainment for the evening is going to be one "surprise" after another.

The whole program is in charge of Dr. Koussevitzy and not even the committee of the Boston Emergency Relief Fund, under direction of Mrs. Bayard Thayer and assisted by Mrs. J. Gardner Bradley and Mr. Pierpont L. Stackpole, vice-chairman, can tell much about what is to happen.

RFC Loan Permits 20 P.C. Highland Trust Dividend

Savings depositors of the closed Highland Trust Company of Somerville will receive an additional dividend of 20 per cent beginning today, the office of the State Bank Commissioner announces.

The dividend is made possible through a loan of $800,000 received from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation against mortgages held by the savings department of the trust company. This payment is an addition to the 25 per cent already received by savings depositors.

Salem Has Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., April 10—Sixty pictures, oil and water-color paintings, chalk drawings and etchings, representing the outstanding art works of some 25 local men and women artists, feature the first public exhibition of Greater Salem artists which opened in Wilson Hall today. The exhibit, first to honor Salem artists in many years, is sponsored by the Thought and Work Club.

Election Clerks In Maine Helped To Mark Ballots

But Utterback Maintains Votes Should Stand, in House Contest

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 10—Even if a few irregularities occurred, there is no reason why the voters should be disenfranchsed. They showed their intention, the result should stand. This was the position taken today by counsel for Representative John G. Utterback (D), who now holds the seat from the Third Congressional District of Maine, which former Governor Ralph O. Brewster (R), is contesting before a special House sub-committee.

Testimony given today by Mr. Edward P. Murray, of Bangor, Maine, counsel for Mr. Utterback, was largely a refutation of charges made yesterday by Governor Brewster.

Of special interest to the committee was a description of the so-called voting "booth" in the town of Connor, which was an open room where a Republican and Democratic election clerk, both women, sat on opposite ends of a table and helped voters mark their ballots. Mr. Murray contended the room would comply with the requirement for a "booth" under the Maine law. The Democratic ballot clerk marked 159 votes, the Republican clerk 5, and one voter marked his own ballot.

"As far as I can see they were perfectly within their rights," Mr. Murray said. He held that the marking of the ballots did not constitute "unlawful interference," but agreed that it might have if any voter objected. All of the ballots, he said, were marked at the request of the voters who were not able to do it themselves.

Inquiring into the secrecy provided by the booth, Representative Randolph Perkins (R.), of New Jersey, concluded, "Where there are two women, there's no secrecy."

Representative John McDuffie (D.) of Alabama, inquired into the views on prohibition of the two candidates, wondering if it had anything to do with the results of the election. He was told by Mr. Murray that Governor Brewster is a "noted dry," while Representative Utterback ran on a "wringing wet" ticket.

Under questioning, it was brought out that a voter, once registered in Maine, stays on the voting list until he moves away or passes on, regardless of whether he loses the ability to read or write, or is convicted of crime or fails to pay his taxes.

The committee argued over the weight that should be given an advisory opinion handed down by the Supreme Court of Maine stating that certain technicalities had not been complied with, the Republicans contending that the opinion should not be set aside and Mr. Murray arguing that it was merely "advisory" and the case should be decided on the basis of facts presented to the committee.

In regard to the misuse of absentee ballots, alleged by Governor Brewster in one locality, Mr. Murray held that the ballots were approved by the Secretary of State and should therefore be counted whether accompanied by the absentee voting envelope or not.

W. W. McDowell

DUBLIN, April 10 (AP)—Mr. William Wallace McDowell, who passed on here yesterday, became the American Minister to the Irish Free State just two weeks ago. He was appointed by President Roosevelt in September, 1933, to succeed Mr. Frederick A. Sterling who was transferred to Bulgaria.

Mr. McDowell was born in Great Falls, Tenn., but it was in his adopted State of Montana that he came into public prominence as a political power in that section. He had a 3500-acre ranch in Montana. His home was at Dublin Gulch in Butte. The Minister was a personal friend of Mr. Eamon de Valera and received a warm greeting from the President of the Executive Council when he arrived here March 20. Mr. McDowell's official entry into the diplomatic service here caused much comment on both sides of the Atlantic because he broke all precedent by presenting his credentials directly to Mr. de Valera, instead of to the representative of the King as had been customary.

Museum Gets Bulk Of Mrs. Gary's Estate; Servants Cared For

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—The Metropolitan Museum of Art is the principal legatee in the will of Mrs. Emma T. Gary, widow of Elbert T. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation.

The will of Mrs. Gary, who passed on last Thursday, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates Court.

She inherited about one-third of her husband's estate which was appraised in 1931 at more than $22,000,000. The Metropolitan is to receive the residue of Mrs. Gary's wealth on condition that it accept a bequest of art works and adhere to certain conditions.

The bequest includes "my rare Sevres apple-green china dinner service, jewels, jewelry, laces and embroideries, portrait of my late husband by Hubert Vos, painting of a ballroom scene by Madrazo; painting of a woman by Henner and painting of a baby by Chase." The condition is that the museum display the exhibit perpetually in a room, with suitable notice describing them as gifts from Emma T. Gary.

She left her maid, her manicurist, her "pedicurist" and her hairdresser $10,000 each and her chauffeur $30,000. Every servant is to receive $100 for each year of his employ. She left Helen Gary Gordon of Elkins, W. Va., "all old English Georgian silverware," and directed that Mrs. Lawrence Townsend of Washington, D. C., a cousin, was to receive $30,000.

Dim Days of American History Recalled in Mounds at Macon

Story of Pre-Creek Days and Overthrow of Apalachees in Mighty Struggle Told in New Diggings in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—In the heart of the State of Georgia, on the banks of the Ocmulgee River, have stood, as long as history records, a group of Indian mounds. Some of them lie within the very city limits of modern Macon. How long they have existed or what their purpose is no-one seems to know. They have guarded their secrets well.

Now, under the supervision of Dr. Arthur R. Kelly, archæologist of the Smithsonian Institution, the work of excavating the mounds is proceeding. The mystery may soon be entirely solved. That these Creeks, Hichitee or pre-Creeks, who built them possessed a civilization quite advanced is evidenced by the post holes and burned timbers disclosed by the shovels.

They lived in houses of wood—no tepees—in well-planned villages, with central play or meeting courts of baked clay. The villages have been unearthed between the mounds proper.

"Why did they build the mounds?" I asked Dr. Kelly one day as we walked round the hill known as Mound C.

"Probably for worship," he replied. "The Incas and the Mexican Indians were mound builders. A temple usually stood on the crest of each mound, or some sort of dwelling. The burials we have found here seem to have been those of special personages. Few are buried within the mound itself, but those we find are in pits in the successive floors of the under mounds.

"A cross-section of Mound C, as we came around to its face, showed white, buff and red earth in a series of colorful bands, each forming at some time the top of an individual mound, which was later covered over by a succeeding tribe.

"The exposed face of the mound is so beautiful in form and color that painters have been engaged to immortalize it in oil. It has been suggested that it be covered with glass or other transparency to preserve it as an 'archæological manuscript.' It proves the Indian origin of the hills, and reveals the tedious task it must have been to build them."

The earth was laid basketful by basketful. A series of steps edged in bright scarlet earth—the predominating soil of Georgia—creeps up one side on an under mound. Even the footprints that trod the steps have been disclosed, Dr. Kelly noted.

Relics found include beads, pottery and arrowheads. A beautiful celt of greenstone was unearthed in a village near the river. It is under examination by experts in Wesleyan College laboratories. Many relics will be placed in a proposed museum. Others will be retained by the Smithsonian Institution.

The earth is being removed with the utmost care. Samples of it are kept in little tin boxes.

Three local men are responsible for the work: Gen. Walter A. Harris, Dr. Charles C. Harrold and Mr. Linton Solomon. After years of intermittent efforts to arouse public interest they formed what is known as the Georgia Archæological Society. Through them the Junior Chamber of Commerce purchased the site upon which some of the hills are located. Since the work has begun a bill has been introduced in Congress to make Ocmulgee Fields into a national park.

"For 20 years I have wondered about those old mounds," said General Harris. "I believe that there upon that great mound the fate of America was sealed There around the mound lay the capitol town of the Creek Confederacy, sometimes mentioned in histories as Coweta, the war town. There they held their councils of war, and there the Creek Confederacy met with their allied tribes to vanquish the Apalachees."

It was there decided, some believe, whether the new world should be of Spanish or English type. Urged on by South Carolina traders they congregated at this little mountain and, 500 strong, advanced to the Flint River, defeated the Apalachees and their Spanish masters and destroyed the influence of the Spanish in the colonies.

New Haven Exchanges Teacher With England

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10 (AP)—For the first time in the history of New Haven's schools, a high school teacher is going to exchange places with an instructor in another country.

The Board of Education has voted to permit Miss Alice M. Connor, English teacher in the Commercial High School to temporarily "sit in" for Miss Bessie Margery Hunter of Enfield, Eng., while Miss Hunter comes to New Haven for a year beginning next fall. The exchange is fostered by the English Speaking Union of the United States. Miss Hunter teaches English in the Central Girl's School in Enfield.

Hsieh Talks at Class Reunion

At the reunion of Roxbury High School, class of '94 last night Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, manager of the Chinese Trade Bureau at Boston, spoke on "Our Little Manchurian Cousin." He stressed the great need for peace among nations and amicable relations between Japan and China.

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Prize Bread is made in our own daylight bakeries and delivered fresh to our stores daily. Over a million loaves are consumed by New Englanders every week.

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Sliced PINEAPPLE FINAST - DOLE'S No. 1 PACK 8 perfect slices from the center of the pineapple - packed in luscious syrup 2 LARGE No 2½ TINS 39c

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Chiver's Marmalade Old English Lb Jar 23c
Shredded Wheat 2 Pkgs 23c
Heinz Soup HOME STYLE 2 Pint Tins 25c
Choice of Cream of Tomato, Green Pea, Celery, Mushroom, Noodle Soup, Vegetable, Creole Style Gumbo, Beef Broth.

Kellogg's or Post Toasties Corn Flakes 3 Pkgs 23c
Brookside New England Heavy Cream 2 ½ Pt Jars 25c

Apricots Extra Choice Evaporated Lb Bulk 17c
Calo Dog Food 3 1 Lb Tins 25c
Uneeda Grahams N.B.C. Lb Pkg 17c
Choc. Eclairs N.B.C. Lb 21c
Rosewood Tissue 3 Rolls 22c
Camay Soap 4 Bars 19c
Sunbrite Cleanser 3 Tins 13c
Oakite Cleans as nothing else does 2 Pkgs 21c
H-O Oats Quick Cook 2 Pkgs 21c
Hecker's Farina Pkg 14c
Crisco 1 Pie Plate with each purchase 2 Tins 37c
Currant Jelly 2 10 oz Jars 29c
Grape Jelly 2 10 oz Jars 25c

Penn-Rad Motor Oil
8 QUART SEALED TIN $1.11
100% Pure Pennsylvania Oil TAX .08
TOTAL $1.19

BAB-O SPECIAL OFFER
1 Pkg of Wet-Me-Wet With Each Purchase of 2 Tins of Bab-O 2 Tins 25c

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Apples, Native Baldwin 4 Lbs 19c
Lemons Sunkist Doz 27c
Fresh Peas 2 Lbs 19c
Celery 2 Large Bunches 25c
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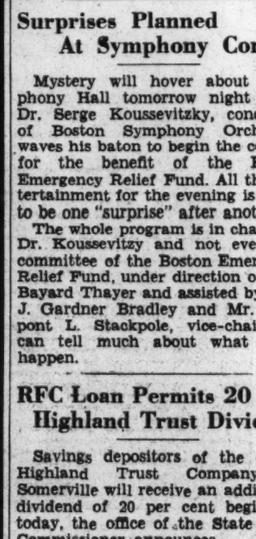
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY



A Treat for the Youngsters

...as well as grown-ups

Children particularly relish variety in their diet. Mueller's Elbow Macaroni, as a change from potatoes, provides an unusually delicious food for youngsters.

It's easy for them to eat, easy for mothers to prepare and can be served in many tempting ways . . . with savory sauces, with cheese, vegetables or left-over meats.

Mueller's Elbow Macaroni is made of the same high quality ingredients as its companion products, Mueller's Spaghetti, Egg Noodles and Macaroni. You may depend always on the purity, flavor and freshness of these fine foods.

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New Spring Deliveries in
"Alba" Sportswear
Garments of TRUE WORTH and DISTINCTIVE and CHARMING DESIGN including jumper suits and cardigan suits in FINEST QUALITY BOTANY WOOL. Beautiful coloured list showing the latest in Spring fashions sent free on request.
Other Specialities
Ladies' Department: Day and Evening Gowns, Coats and Costumes, Hosiery and Underwear, Lingerie
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Manufactured by J. Goddard & Sons Leicester, England.
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U109A Black Box Calf
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2460 Brown Willow Calf
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Liquor Board's Action Rouses Critics in State

(Continued from Page 1)

was confronted with the choices of licensing three established restaurants in the business section or of encouraging new establishments in residential areas.

Two of the restaurants in question are in two squares, in the business section and out of sight of the churches involved. Both are reputable restaurants, which were seeking licenses to sell only wines and beers. They would, according to their applications, make the liquor trade a subordinate part of their business.

The alternative to this choice would have been, Mr. Buckley explained, to refuse the applications and encourage the establishment of new, all-liquor establishments around the corner in some residential section. Since Somerville had voted for repeal, 10 to 3, and since the law provides that liquor shall be made accessible in communities so voting, Mr. Buckley said the decision of the commission was justified. He pointed out that Somerville is so peculiarly designed that a liquor store, if it is to be located in the business section, cannot avoid being within 300 feet of a school or church.

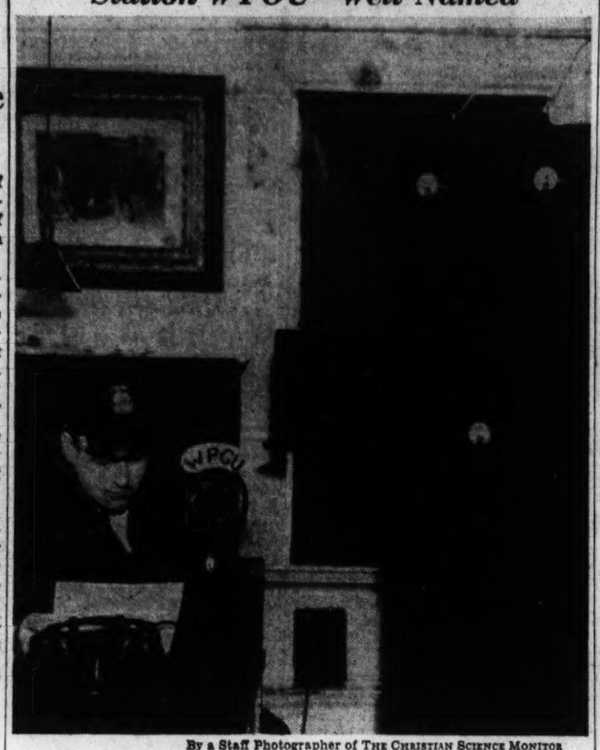
Commission's Acts Recalled

Mr. Hayes insisted the commission had given adequate proof of its intention of protecting schools and churches. The commission, he said, revoked a license in Marlboro because the applicant was near a church. In Leominster and in North Adams, the commission had sustained the action of local licensing boards which had refused to permit liquor sales near churches or schools.

Mr. Hayes said there were many features in the present liquor law that must be smoothed out, but that in the main it was satisfactory. The State must be protected, he indicated, from slipping back toward the old local licensing system, which was perhaps the most outstanding abuse of the pre-prohibition régime.

Rep. Roland D. Sawyer of Ware filed a bill in the Legislature yesterday that would permit local licensing authorities to protect these institutions from any such encroachments. The measure would permit the setting off of protected areas near churches and schools, with the action of the local authorities in this respect not to be overruled by the State ABC Commission.

Station WPGU—Well Named



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Patrolman John A. Roony at Cohasset Police 'Mike'

Staid Business Men Show Talents In Exhibition of Their Art Club

Boston is an art gallery this week. In paint, sculptures, textiles and puppets the city displays definite proof that is a very real appreciation of art and artistry.

Exhibitions of water colors, oils and etchings testify that there is an abundance of good artists. The professional schools exhibit the work of the coming "greats." But there is one exhibit that offers more convincing proof than almost any other display that art for its own sake, altogether apart from any monetary consideration, is a most potent factor in the lives of the crowd that goes home by the five-fifteen and the subway.

The display is on the third floor auditorium of the R. H. White Company. One hundred and fourteen painted examples that there are men who work for the love of producing beauty. This is the exhibit of the Business Men's Art Club.

* * *

Ranged along the walls are the rows of the work that these men have made their avocation. Their profession or trade may seem far removed from the realm of art. But their work declares nevertheless that in the realm of art these men really move. Here, beside the gardens and wharves that have charmed the retired banker, hang the winter's landscape of a house painter. Both are marked with that indefinable something that is more than mere technique, that tells of the love that was spread upon the canvas with the paint.

Side by side on the walls hung the efforts of architect, banker, industrialist, painter and policeman. The hands that grip the steering wheel of a truck during working hours have yet found enough hours of light to do a portrait of the truck driver's wife. One smiles, and feels at the same time a deep sense of respect. For the portrait is a good one—but above all the work of a man who did it because he loved it.

There is a painting of a scene along the Charles River. On another canvas, Chester, N. H., nestles among its hills. Again the Charles River figures.

Someone who loves the old river comes along; he is identified as a retired sergeant of police.

At these gatherings, a diversity of men rub shoulders on the even plane of their common hobby. The truck driver may have criticism to offer to the retired millionaire merchant. The doctor of divinity may have a word of praise for the sign painter.

And one comes away from the exhibition with a new perspective. Let who will declare that the artist has no chance, the paintings in R. H. White Company's Auditorium tell a different story. These men have found that their bread-and-butter work and the carrying out of their artistic ambitions are two distinct and separate jobs. Their work seems to say that they are enjoying both of them.

Employment Rises In Metal Industries

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 10 (AP)—Total employment in the 26 western Massachusetts metal-working concerns reporting to the branch office of the National Metal Trades Association here reached a new high peak on April 1, according to the association's monthly labor barometer announced yesterday.

Of the 26 concerns, 23 showed increases over March 1 figures, the remaining three showing slight decreases. The respective totals for the 26 concerns on March 1, 1933, March 1, 1934, and April 1, 1934, were: 9031, 15,675 and 16,630, respectively.

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Exclusive Fashions
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RESTAURANT
Lord St., Southport, England

South Shore Towns Ready for Running Gangsters to Earth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COHASSET, Mass., Apr. 10—This town has got down to splitting seconds in its challenge to banditry. It set the example with a central radio station, and Hull, Hingham and Scituate, alert to the challenge of modern brigands dependent for success on speed, also equipped their police cars with receiving sets.

Result — probably the smallest centralized police communication system in the East. The quartet even "beat Boston to it." Small as the system is, the lightning speed with which it works means that bandits must move fast to get out of its territory before the police lay their hands on them.

Credit goes to Chief Hector J. Pelletier. The Cohasset experiment also tells the story of what can be done with coöperation and a wholehearted citizen backing. Cohasset business men have contributed funds. An amateur radio operator, Mr. William G. Gagnebin, gave his experience. Installation costs were stood by contributors. But maintenance will be up to the community.

Chief Pelletier put the system on test. "Calling all cars, calling all cars," he said through the microphone. "This is Station WPGU talking. You know, 'We Put Gangsters Under!'"

Boathouse for Coast Guard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC BEACH, L. I., N. Y., April 10—The new $20,000 boathouse of the Long Beach Coast Guard Station, situated here, has been accepted as completed by Mr. Herbert L. Thompson, assistant civil engineer of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the United States Coast Guard. Completion of the building marks the first public works administration project to be finished under government supervision in the Long Island area.

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Auto Insurance Changes Stopped In State Senate

Idea of Reward for Good Records Defended in Committees

The Massachusetts Senate yesterday staved off three attempts to change the existing machinery of the compulsory automobile insurance system. Efforts to substitute bills for adverse committee reports were futile.

Senator Joseph Finnegan of Boston was defeated in an attempt to substitute his bill for a State rating board. This bill was designed to adjust the insurance rate each car owner would pay on the basis of his record as a driver. The driver with a good accident record would pay a low rate of insurance.

To the allegation that the bill would merely add two assistants to the payroll of the State Insurance Department, Senator Finnegan alleged it was really an economy measure. While it would necessitate two assistants at a salary of $5000 each annually, Senator Finnegan declared the existing rating and control board, costing the state $89,000, would be eliminated.

"Members should not be fooled by the misrepresentations of the insurance lobbyists at the State House," the Senator said.

The Massachusetts Legislature yesterday passed to be engrossed the bill reducing from 3 to 2 per cent the monthly rate of interest on small loans. This bill will now go to the Senate.

Tax Evaders Feeling Push of Federal Arm

Would-be evaders of government taxes are finding federal investigators as hard to dodge as the rent collector.

Since the Government's campaign against the tax evader started less than a month ago, grand jury indictments against two prominent jewelers in Boston have been secured. The United States District Attorney, Mr. Francis J. W. Ford, declares that this is only the beginning of prosecutions against federal tax law violators. Several other alleged evaders are under investigation and at the next sitting of the grand jury more indictments are expected.

Mr. Thomas B. Hasset, Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue, said that the jewelers were indicted on charges of failing to file excise tax returns and failing to pay required taxes on sale of manufactured jewelry.

U. S. to Study Silver in China

SHANGHAI, April 10 (AP)—Mr. James Harvey Rogers, American financial and economic expert, arrived in Shanghai today to study the silver question as it affects China. His survey is being made in behalf of the United States Treasury Department.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Cross-Sectional

It's not generally realized but the facts are that the Boston City Council is really a cross-section of the Massachusetts Legislature.

And, mind you, this is stated in no disparagement to either body. If it were, it would simply be a case of pot calling kettle black.

There are 280 members of the State Legislature. There are 40 state senators and 240 representatives.

In the Boston City Council there are 22 councilmen, or councilors, as they very greatly for some reason or another prefer to be called. The latest city charter so designates them.

* * *

Councilors Thomas H. Green of Charlestown, John I. Fitzgerald of the West End, a first lieutenant and apt pupil of the late Martin M. Lomasney, and Joseph McGrath of Ward 13, Dorchester, are veterans in both City Council and the House of Representatives, 'way up on the top of Beacon Hill.

Henry L. Shattuck of Beacon Hill itself, or Ward 5, treasurer of Harvard University, was for years a leader in the State House of Representatives. He is taking his time in making himself felt in the Down Beacon Hill legislative body but he is doing it just the same.

Laurence Curtis of Ward 5 has, it would seem, but traded places with Mr. Shattuck and is now in the House under the golden dome after serving well for several years in the Council.

A Tall One

Never forget that tall sapling of Beacon Hill, Henry Parkman, now a prominent State Senator and recently a candidate for Mayor, Henry was a city councilor, and a good one, for several years. Then he went up Beacon Hill to the Senate.

* * *

Now there's Representative Michael J. Ward, of Roxbury, an officer, commissioned, in the standing army of James M. Curley, not long ago Mayor of Boston and Big Battler with Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

Mike's been a councillor, was one for three terms or such a matter. Then he climbed the Hill and went into the Senate. Lately for reasons of his own, or perhaps of his constituents, he's been "serving the people" in the House. Sort of political bird of passage, Mike is.

* * *

Richard D. Gleason of Ward 9 has had experience in both bodies and at the same time at that when he was in the House of Representatives and the Council. He's content to be in the Council now where he is one of the marked men (not black-marked, either).

* * *

That shows that the Boston Council as a legislative body is full of men of experience and has been, as a roster of past years' membership would still further prove. I've seen the boys marching up and down Beacon Hill as many fingers-and-toes times as I possess, which is the ordinary number.

It's either under the Golden Dome or under the dome of nondescript color down in School Street where the figure of Benjamin Franklin keeps watch. Each body is a good training school for incipient, or pseudo-statesmen.

* * *

Not Ex Parte

Frederic William Wile of the Washington Star pays this tribute to Massachusetts and two Bay State statesmen or near-statesmen:

"'Massachusetts, there she stands!'"

"From the Bay State last week came the only two Republican votes cast to sustain President Roosevelt's veto of the independent offices bill affecting veterans' and government pay. To Representatives Luce and Tinkham, both from the Boston area, falls the honor of according the President the sole G. O. P. support he received in Congress.

"In the Senate no Republicans rallied to the Administration's side."

* * *

This is so good I've got to give more of it. The voters in the Grand Old Party ranks here at the two primaries and later in November, if necessary, should remember those political statesmen who fished for votes rather than for their constituents' respect and confidence. Mr. Wile continues:

"The two Bay Staters' rock-ribbed Republicanism is above suspicion but they decided this time to put principle, as they saw it, above party."

Rush Jones.

Passaic Police Face Jail in Betting Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., April 10—Four of the highest ranking officials of the Passaic police department face large fines or prison sentences here today following their conviction by jury yesterday for permitting lotteries, horse-race betting, slot machines and other gambling operations. The guilty officials were the chief of police, the director of public safety, a captain of detectives and a police captain.

The sentences, expected on Friday, are set by law at $1000 fine or three years in jail, or both. More than two months ago the investigation started which resulted in these convictions. It is expected further to cause a wholesale shake-up in the entire police department.

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THE CHIEF: What's his objection?
THE SECRETARY: Well, he thinks they're cheap tailors.
THE CHIEF: He's wrong there—they're inexpensive, it's true—but they're first class tailors. Has he taken the trouble to look into it himself?
THE SECRETARY: No, he wouldn't do that.
THE CHIEF: He prefers to depend on hearsay and his own prejudice.
THE SECRETARY: Well, he's awfully particular about his clothes.
THE CHIEF: We're all particular these days. I'm particular, but I've bought several suits from them during the last eighteen months and I'm thoroughly satisfied.
THE SECRETARY: He can't really afford to spend as much as he does on clothes.
THE CHIEF: How much does he earn?
THE SECRETARY: Four pounds a week . . . but he says a young man in business has got to dress well to get on.
THE CHIEF: The Fifty Shilling Tailors will dress him well enough to get on anywhere. Several of the Directors and senior men here go to them regularly, but our junior men who don't earn so much think they must spend 6, 7 or 8 guineas on a suit. It's silly and wasteful.
THE SECRETARY: I'll have to tell him that.
THE CHIEF: If he bought his suits at 50/- he could get more suits for the same outlay. He'd keep much smarter because he'd be able to change from day to day—and in the end he'd save money. I go to The Fifty Shilling Tailors because it's a business principle with me not to pay more than is necessary for good value. You tell him to try them. He'll be surprised.
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Christian Science Lecture by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B.

Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., of San Francisco, California, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Its Assurance to a Troubled World," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., second reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

On behalf of The Mother Church I welcome you to this lecture on Christian Science, entitled "Christian Science: Its Assurance to a Troubled World."

Probably there is nothing that is more needed in the world today than the quality of assurance. Everywhere people are wanting the assurance that there is a way out of the many problems that are besetting them. Christian Science gives us the way out—it is a spiritual, not a material pathway, but it is eminently practical for it is capable of proof. For that reason this lecture is a valuable opportunity for everyone here this evening, because as you listen to it, you will get a further understanding of how to help yourself and your brother man, of how to gain in your human experience the "power to become the sons of God."

It now gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Peter V. Ross, member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Ross.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

In recent years the English-speaking race, indeed western civilization, has been stirred to its depths by Mary Baker Eddy in her discovery and presentation of Christian Science. To countless thousands this Science has become their avowed religion, and has cast their lives, as they gratefully acknowledge, into a larger and finer mold. Other countless thousands never have read Mrs. Eddy's great book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Possibly they never have heard her name or spoken the words "Christian Science." Certainly they have not consciously accepted the religion. They may even disapprove what they suppose it to be.

Yet they have not escaped its sweet persuasion or healing touch, because its beneficent influence now has been at work in the world over half a century, and indirectly, if not directly, has reached multitudes who have not known its name. They voice its truths and live its precepts and enjoy its blessings, in some measure, quite unaware that the power which enriches their lives and makes for them a better world is Christian Science, and that their benefactor is Mary Baker Eddy.

She found this Science in the Scriptures. Its corner stone is perfect God and perfect man, here and now. To trace the growth of a nation's idea of Deity is an interesting study, because it is to trace the spiritual development of the people. The Hebrew concept of the Supreme Being was long centuries unfolding. The Bible portrays the unfoldment in word pictures of rare color and vividness. It is a library in itself. Between its covers are sixty-six volumes, the flower of Hebrew literature. He who has not read the Bible attentively, in the light of Christian Science, has awaiting him an experience highly pleasurable and profitable.

Spiritual Progress

Its central theme is the advancing conception of Deity in the thought of the Hebrew race. To Abraham, when four thousand years ago he left the ancestral home in Ur of the Chaldees to sojourn in the land of promise, God, it seems, was scarcely more than a chieftain or king, great indeed, yet nevertheless human in form and temperament. Thus in that charming pastoral of the plains of Mamre, portrayed in the eighteenth chapter of Genesis, the patriarch, after the "three men" had turned their faces toward Sodom, remained standing before the Lord, and, drawing near, pleaded with Him to stay His purpose to destroy the city on account of its iniquities, if there should be found therein even ten righteous men. The Lord, having given His promise, went His way, and Abraham returned unto his place.

A slow process was spiritual development in those primitive days, tediously slow, as spiritual progress has always been. Hence it is not surprising that seven hundred years after Abraham, when Joshua had succeeded Moses in the leadership of the Hebrews, Jehovah, to their mistaken sense, was a god of war and vengeance. Therefore, when the Hebrews entered upon the conquest of Canaan, following their spectacular escape from Egypt and forty years of weary wandering in the wilderness, they supposed that God approved their ruthless attacks on tribes whose only offense against the Hebrews was occupying territory overflowing with milk and honey which the Hebrews coveted.

But if progress in spiritual things was wearisomely slow with the Hebrews it was none the less certain, for when seven centuries more had rolled by they could listen to Micah, preaching by the wayside in Judah: "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

Still another seven hundred years and Christ Jesus entered the arena of human history. By that time the Hebrews had so far advanced in spiritual discernment that they had some appreciation of his statement, made during his conversation with the Samaritan woman at the well, that God is Spirit. So that in the New Testament, whose twenty-seven books were written at various times during the first hundred years following the crucifixion, Deity is no longer referred to as corporeal or manlike but, sometimes by implication and at other times expressly, is defined as Mind, Life, Love.

Deity and Life Identical

It remained, however, for Mary Baker Eddy, in her tireless quest for truth during the last half of the nineteenth century, to grasp the full meaning and significance of this enlightened concept of Deity, and to set it forth in language and logic so graphic and unmistakable that he who runs may read and understand. In one place (Science and Health, page 465) she defines God as "Infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." And in another (Retrospection and Introspection, page 59) she writes "Life is a term used to indicate Deity; and every other name for the Supreme Being, if properly employed, has the signification of Life."

From this point of vantage it is easy to see how God can be everywhere and All-in-all, for obviously Life, Mind, Principle are everywhere and all pervading. No place or purpose, then, remains for man but to abide in Life and reflect Life. Paul, speaking on this issue with his usual intensity, declares that in God "we live, and move, and have our being"; and that God is "above all, and through all, and in you all." It is perfectly accurate, therefore, to define man as the expression or manifestation of Life—Life without beginning or danger or disease or end. To contemplate this scientific truth is to look into the perfect law of liberty, is to understand and apply the divine law which sets man free from the suppositional laws of sickness and decrepitude.

The recognition of this true status of God and man is the basis of Christian Science practice. Treatment or prayer in Science, in the case of sickness, consists largely in realizing, as clearly as one may, the unity of man with Life harmonious and irrepressible, and the consequent impossibility, save in belief or appearance, of inaction, inflammation, or infirmity of any kind.

Indeed, disease is a mesmeric state induced by the erroneous assumption that life inheres in matter and therefore that the material body has pleasure and pain. This mesmerism is broken by a recognition that God in His goodness and love has not made sickness and evil nor does He permit them to torment His creatures.

Eternal Life, of which the Scriptures aver man is the image and likeness, really cannot be in pain or jeopardy. Life knows no opposition and brooks no interference, but, unfettered and uncontaminated, is in operation throughout man's being, even where disease may seem to hold sway. Having one's spiritual self in thought as the "temple," what more reverent, more rational, more potent prayer can one utter than to declare: "The Lord is in his holy temple, let all the earth (error, evil, disease) keep silence before him"?

Disease Extinguished

Did not Christ Jesus have this law, this truth, in thought when he announced, "I and my Father are one"? Out of the sense of power which the realization of his oneness with God gave him, he spoke with authority to the evils and diseases which infest mortal existence, and put them to flight. People flocked to him for help. On one occasion a palsied man was carried by his friends. Finding the house packed on their arrival they opened the roof and lowered the helpless man, bed and all, into the midst before Jesus. "Son," said Jesus, "thy sins be forgiven thee. . . . Arise, take up thy bed, and go thy way into thine house. And immediately he arose, took up his bed, and went forth before them all."

"Where'er he went affliction fled," and this oftentimes without any direct effort on his part, apparently. People who came into his presence, listening to his speech or touching him in the throng, took on new hope and strength. They forgot their hunger, their bodily infirmities, their anguish of remorse. Ears were unstopped and eyes were opened. Three of his disciples, at the transfiguration, realized the prayer:

I ask no dream, no passing ecstasy,
No sudden rending of this veil of clay;
Just send thine angel thoughts through opening skies
To take the dimness of my vision away.

Then, with spiritual sense quickened, they saw the ancient prophets, Moses and Elias, in communion with their Master, and realized that individual men and women do not come to an end at the experience called death, but live on invisible to dull material sense.

Christ Jesus

Every individual, gross though he may be apparently, has some spark of the divine, that is to say, some measure of genuine intelligence and goodness. The divine in these simple folk responded to the boundless life and love of which their Master was full to overflowing. Deep answered unto deep. They caught, as by reflection, the thrill and power of endless life which held sway in this supreme figure who called himself the son of man or the Son of God according to his mood. They felt, in some degree, the force of Mrs. Eddy's profound observation, "Whatever is possible to God, is possible to man as God's reflection" (Miscellaneous Writings, page 183).

Jesus declared that it was not he who wrought the remarkable works, but the Father dwelling in him, that is, the divine Principle operating through him to the silencing of material limitations. In other words, it was the Christ that inspired him with confidence and invested him with dominion. By Christ is meant, to use Mrs. Eddy's illuminating definition, "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error" (Science and Health, page 583).

It is safe to say that no one, not even the early followers of Christ Jesus, has had a more accurate estimate of his teachings than has Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Her spiritual insight, penetrative and sympathetic, discerned the purpose of his career, appreciated the magnitude and grandeur of his life, and, above all, comprehended the Science he employed in healing the sick and raising the dead. She silenced the age-long supposition that his extraordinary works were miracles in the usual sense of the word.

She saw that they were wrought not in contravention of law but in accordance with law—spiritual law, understood by him and understandable by others; and therefore that they were as natural and inevitable as they were significant in showing that spiritual man, real selfhood, is invulnerable to the attacks of mortality. She could understand and believe his works as readily as she could his words, because she could see how one who gives himself into the hands of divine Principle attains the mastery of sin, disease, and death.

There are those, it is true, who are skeptical about the New Testament biographies of Jesus, and sincerely so. Yet how has anyone the right to question the acts ascribed to Jesus until he himself has reached the stature of sinless manhood? Who can say what potentialities reside in perfect man? In dealing with this subject Mrs. Eddy has penned some of the finest passages in English prose. Her chapter on "Atonement and Eucharist" in the Christian Science textbook is a masterful melody of words, while at the same time a profound and enlightening elucidation of spiritual truths.

Truth in Operation

Thus has she brought assurance of relief to a troubled world. She has given cheer, courage, and actual freedom to multitudes who otherwise had been in despair. Many are they, who, through the study of her writings, have equipped themselves to speak with authority to the various types of sin and sickness to which flesh is heir. How hope revives in the sick room when a practitioner enters calm and assured because more than once has he seen pain retreat before truth!

And what is the truth which audibly and inaudibly he declares to the sufferer until the distress abates? That Life, his life, is God, and therefore that strength and energy and harmonious action are his to the innermost recesses of his being; that the ailment, whatever its type, is at most temporary and evanescent, and actually not there, for the presence of God, of omnipotent Life and Love, makes the presence of sickness impossible.

This, and more of like character, will the practitioner affirm, until the insidious belief of suffering—for suffering is in belief rather than in actuality—gives way to the realization that man in the likeness of God is forever out of reach of disease and danger. These enemies exist, if at all, only in the realm of human belief; and when they are faced and challenged as without cause or foundation they cannot do otherwise than retire from the field of human experience.

Sin and sickness are healed in Science by the same process. And what a glorious achievement it is to separate, in thought, disease from the person to whom it would cling, and, with the power of Science, prove its nothingness. There is no achievement more satisfying, unless it be to detach evil from the person it would defile and with Truth's weapons exterminate it. Yet every individual has it in his power, at least in some degree, to enter into the joy of these achievements and have part in the final conquest of sin and sickness.

For he can cease from talking and picturing evil and disease—cease from fastening them, in thought, upon himself and others. Thus he can withdraw, immediately and continuously, his support from these would-be enemies. Unsustained by human fear and belief they cannot long endure. And on the other hand he can cultivate the habit of fearlessly facing these foes as the falsities and vagaries of mortal mind, and resolutely realizing that they are unreal, unknown to God and to His man and universe.

The world of industry and commerce has need of Christian Science. Suppose a business is sick almost unto dissolution. At least one of the directors may refuse to be alarmed. He recognizes that the enterprise holds a legitimate even a beneficent place in the community, offering needed employment and producing needed commodities. He courageously insists that such an institution has the support and guidance of Principle, and therefore that the storm of competition and depression cannot prevail against it, nor can internal dissension or inefficiency work its disintegration.

He maintains that unerring Mind directs those in charge of the business, employer and employee alike, and therefore that confusion and mistakes cannot interfere with a right outcome of the venture. In this way divine intelligence will be brought to bear in the premises, either to save the business or to place those connected with it into some new situation of usefulness and success.

Present Perfection

These simple illustrations, which could be extended indefinitely, show how Christian Science, though purely idealistic or spiritual, can be applied to matter-of-fact affairs to bring about better conditions in daily life. The fact that Science can thus be utilized accounts for the strong appeal it makes to a world struggling with its multiplicity of economic and social problems.

As men and nations accept the teachings of Christian Science, the human mind begins to part with its limitations. Then individuals begin to recognize the universe more nearly as it is and to envisage the health, abundance, and opportunity which are the legitimate birthright of man. Thereby does mankind get glimpses of that ultimate perfection which characterizes reality; for it would be a bold man who would argue that God's creation falls short of perfection.

Biology believes that man began a low, simple form of life, in an inconceivably remote past, and throughout the ages has been toiling upward toward a perfection attainable, if at all, in a future still dim and distant. Theology teaches that man began perfect, only thereafter to fall through disobedience; and that now his chief concern is to recapture that perfection.

Christian Science insists that spiritual man, true selfhood, was never less than perfect, never less than eternal Life expressed; and that perfection is man's real status now. Scientifically speaking, therefore, man is not working toward perfection; rather is he working from perfection, ever growing and expanding, "rising higher and higher from a boundless basis," to use Mrs. Eddy's colorful words from page 258 of "Science and Health."

For perfection is not static, no more than are Life and Mind, which undeniably are in constant and perpetual operation. Jesus sums this up emphatically when he declares, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." A state of rest or completion, without further work or continued capacity for unfoldment or higher heights to climb, would be intolerable. To paraphrase Tennyson's stirring lines

Man desires no isles of the blest, no quiet seats of the just,
To rest in a golden grove, or to bask in a summer sky:
Give him the wages of going on, and not to die.

Mesmeric Realm

When it is remembered that God is Mind and Spirit it must be conceded that man, genuinely, is mental and spiritual. It is of God and of spiritual man in His likeness that perfection is predicated. Confessedly man conceived materially is lamentably imperfect. There are not two men, one material and the other spiritual. What is called material man really is not man but simply the human mind's mistaken sense of man; for the human mind, itself limited and material, entertains a limited and material sense of man and the universe.

Hence the importance, in Science practice, of insisting at the outset upon present perfection, perfect God and perfect man, regardless of what the human mind or corporeal sense may testify to the contrary; doing so intelligently and gratefully. In this mental attitude, which is the effectual prayer of the righteous man, the individual will begin to part with his heaviness and infirmities and begin to experience more of the confidence and freedom which inalienably are his. This is what Paul calls putting off the old man and putting on the new. It is an undertaking to which every individual may direct himself, indeed to which he must direct himself if he would work out his salvation.

Fear, danger, limitation—all grow out of the supposition that man is a material creature inhabiting a material universe. All discord, disease, accidents are unrealities of the mesmeric mental realm in which man and things are believed to be material. Freedom and safety, on the other hand, are assured to spiritual man inhabiting the unobstructed realm of Spirit; and, genuinely, every individual is spiritual. There can be no dangers and impediments to spiritual man; but certain security and inextinguishable existence. Here is the truth which protects him who realizes it from disaster and destruction.

Material Symbols

To affirm that man and the universe are spiritual obviously is to challenge the validity of matter. Yet to question the reality of matter, whether it appears in the human body or in the external world, is not to question the existence of man or the world or the things therein; it is only to question the accuracy of our concept of them. For matter, far from being the formidable substance it seems, is the human mind's limited sense of things. In disposing of matter, therefore, we are not combating an entity but correcting a mistaken conception. And we correct that concept through exchanging limited corporeal sense for spiritual sense full and unrestricted.

Putting matter in its most favorable light, we may say that what the human mind or corporeal sense vaguely sees in the landscape, tree, bird, or man is not the actual but a symbol of the true and genuine. And as corporeal sense yields to spiritual sense the symbols disappear and the stately structure of reality appears. Hence the force of Paul's admonition, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus"; for then will materiality, with the limitation and suffering that follow in its train, depart from human experience.

To dim corporeal sense, or the unillumined human mind, the world may seem dull and drab—a place where strife and privation appear to be in ascendency. To spiritual sense the world is appareled in celestial light—a place of peace and joy and uninterrupted usefulness. There are those in our midst today who at times get glimpses of this new earth and heaven precisely where Jesus located it; for did he not say, "The kingdom of God is within you," that is, in consciousness awaiting recognition by every individual?

Spiritual Awareness

The practical man is inclined to scout spiritual things as visionary and shadowy, and to put his trust in material things, for they, he argues, are tangible and knowable. Yet how are they, how is anything, tangible and knowable, to him or to anybody, except through consciousness. Consciousness tells the most confirmed materialist all he thinks he knows even about matter.

It is to human consciousness that iron is hard, the world round, the daffodil yellow, the lark melodious, the body heavy, the heart glad, the man merciful. Without consciousness there would be no form, no color, no sound, no rapture, no life, no world, no man.

Man, far from being the physical corporeality he appears, really is a reflection of divine supreme consciousness. Indeed Mrs. Eddy speaks of man as "an individual consciousness, characterized by the divine Spirit as idea, not matter" (Science and Health, page 76). But consciousness seems not wholly spiritual, not wholly good, but a blending of the spiritual and material, of good and evil; and man appears to vacillate between right and wrong, health and sickness, life and death. So that consciousness, mysterious in substance and swift in action, may one moment sound the depths of Adam and in another ascend the heights of Christ.

Yet, actually, there is no merging or confusion of material and spiritual elements in consciousness, because true consciousness is spiritual throughout. Actually there can be no blending of material and spiritual elements in man, because man, in the image and likeness of God, possesses no mortal or material qualities. For, writes Mrs. Eddy on page 477 of Science and Health: "Soul is the substance, life, and intelligence of man, which is individualized, but not in matter."

Whatever in man or in consciousness seems material or mortal is seeming or phenomenal only, not actual. That consciousness which testifies of matter and mortality is false and fleeting; and however intimately it may appear to be associated with genuine consciousness the two really never touch or blend.

Consciousness Continuous

Life and Mind have always found expression, and always will find expression; and that expression is spiritual man, individual spiritual consciousness. Hence man coexists with God, without beginning of days or end of years. Not in the beginning of ages but in divine Principle has God created man. Therefore, were the mist of material existence lifted, it would be seen that birth and death are alike unknown to man. In this unassailable truth lies the remedy for fear.

It is so-called mortal man, the false material sense of self, that seems to be born into this vale of tears and appears to die out of it; and this false sense will recede and further recede to one who begins to gain the true sense of self and steadfastly hold thereto. How apropos and heartening are Mrs. Eddy's inspired words: "Never born and never dying, it were impossible for man, under the government of God in eternal Science, to fall from his high estate" (Science and Health, page 258).

Material consciousness may lapse at times, as when an anæsthetic is administered or accident or sickness overtakes the individual. It may weaken or fade with advancing years and eventually come to an end. If one's observation extends no further than these passing phenomena, one may conclude that man is mortal and that individual existence ends with the grave.

And yet, were the entire structure of material consciousness dissolved, there would remain the sublime structure of spiritual consciousness, which, like Mind, is from everlasting to everlasting. Spiritual consciousness precedes birth as certainly as it persists after death. Repeatedly does Jesus refer to preëxistence as well as to future existence. "Father," he prayed, "glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was." Also, "I came forth from the Father, and am come into the world; again, I leave the world, and go to the Father."

True consciousness in its very nature cannot become unconscious. Says Addison:

The stars shall fade away, the sun himself
Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years;
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crash of worlds.

Animal Magnetism

Human consciousness is the field where all curative and corrective work must be done. There it is that fear, ignorance and sin would sow that consternation from which germinate disease and despair. And it is there that these components and companions of animal magnetism, of evil and mortality in action, must be intelligently and fearlessly rooted out, not only for the sake of peace and happiness but in behalf of health and longevity.

The reaction of the body to mental moods is as inevitable as it is obvious, for consciousness is the body's architect and builder and not only plans the edifice but furnishes the materials. Selfish, frightened, vicious thought darkens and disfigures the countenance, but it also interrupts digestion, stifles respiration, clogs every physiological function. So that it is biologically true that he who habitually entertains mean, hateful, fearsome thoughts, when he might beam with love, gratitude, magnanimity, literally does not half live out his days.

A Courageous Life

These truths, which Mary Baker Eddy has set forth with such charm and dignity in her writings and exemplified so faithfully in her life, are neither remote nor abstract, though they may at first glance so seem; because as one contemplates and assimilates them, consciousness, thereby clarified and uplifted, builds a better body, a better career, a better world. In other words, as the individual thinks on these things of Spirit, his mentality gradually is transformed; and with the transforming of the mind come a renewal of health and hope and a vision of a world wherein are security and opportunity for endless progress.

Certainly the way is not easy; but we should be profoundly grateful that it has been made plain by Mrs. Eddy through the books she has written, the institutions she has founded, and the example she has set. One scarcely knows which to admire the more in this great woman—the extraordinary spiritual acumen which enabled her to discern Christian Science or the indomitable courage which qualified her to promulgate and establish it in a material age.

For the period in which she lived, 1821 to 1910, was an age when material achievement was paramount. Yet during those years there were released, through this New England woman's discovery, spiritual forces destined unobtrusively to lead the world out of the muddle into which proud materialism and intellectualism have plunged it. Her eminence in the religious world and among the benefactors of the human race is incontestable. Two authentic and readable biographies have appeared: one by Sibyl Wilbur, the other and later one by Lyman P. Powell. Both are available in most book shops and in all Christian Science reading rooms.

She founded The Mother Church in Boston, which has branches all over the world. She established the Christian Science periodicals—the Journal, the Sentinel, the Monitor, and the Heralds. And she placed all the affairs and activities of her Church in charge of The Christian Science Board of Directors. Under their able direction the Christian Science movement is rapidly growing and definitely fulfilling its appointed mission. It is common knowledge that people are healed by reading Christian Science literature or attending Science services. One can scarcely afford to overlook these opportunities for advancing his health and steadying his purpose in these troublous times.

Not by Bread Alone

Poverty in the presence of plenty—a strange paradox truly. Now that ingenuity has brought forth machinery which all but abolishes physical labor, mankind is bewildered and knows not what to do with its leisure. Still mesmerized by the bygone curse that man must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, people look about for a ditch to dig or a column to add; and they would make war on the machines that have despoiled them of their drudgery. So the world today which might be a place of peace and abundance, with cultural and spiritual development as man's chief occupation, has, to appearances, become a place of alarm and want. And the end is not yet, for the miracle of production is hardly more than well under way. It can fill the world with comforts and luxuries as the waters cover the sea.

Have we not in all this a hint of the coming of man's dominion? The intelligence which almost miraculously has speeded up invention and released men from toil, can we not trust it to lead him into higher and richer fields of endeavor where work is unlabored and gloriously productive? Labor, in its old sense, is nearing its end, let us hope; but on the other hand let us not overlook the fact that man as God's representative cannot be otherwise than active, and that work and business, more and better than have yet been known, are at hand for those who have the vision to see.

And men have this vision just so far as they let that Mind be in them which was in Christ Jesus. That Mind holds the solution for the world's perplexities; it has a way of escape. Leaning less upon our own understanding and gratefully turning to divine Mind for direction, we may confidently expect to find that way and that solution. More than this, we should concede unreservedly that divine intelligence is available to our leaders in public affairs and clothes them with sagacity equal to the exigencies of the day. It is no time for captious or unfriendly criticism but a time for holding up the hands of those we have put in places of responsibility.

The fact is that after ages of wandering in materialism we are nearing the promised land. The Hebrews, when they reached the borders of Canaan after centuries of privation, were dismayed because of rumors of giant foes and fortified cities ahead. They therefore turned back into the wilderness, where they wandered forty years. Then, more courageous counsels prevailing, they marched on to possess the territory which had been sworn them. There may be temporary confusion with us today, but when we move forward with Him "whose presence bright all space doth occupy, all motion guide," depression will collapse as fell the olden walls of Jericho.

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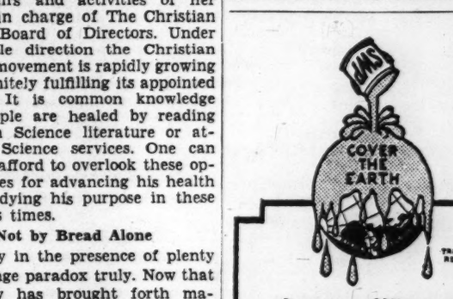

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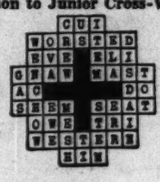

Progress in Education

Antioch Appraises Itself

1—One of the Most Notable Experiments in History of Education Scrutinizes Its Own Achievements

By O. F. Mathiasen and A. C. Swinnerton
Members of the Antioch Staff
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yellow Springs, Ohio

ANTIOCH COLLEGE is well known to those who have followed new movements in higher education in the United States during the past 15 years. To take a small college with meager funds and slim prestige, in spite of its early associations with Horace Mann, and to create an institution known and respected both in this country and abroad is no mean achievement. Such, however, has been the accomplishment at Antioch College under the leadership of its engineer-president, Arthur E. Morgan, since he became head of the institution in 1921.

Two years ago President Morgan, while recognizing tremendous gains during the preceding 10 years, made known his disappointment that the college had not made greater progress toward the ideal institution he had hoped to build. His comments stimulated the spirit of critical appraisal which has ever been present in the faculty and student body.

A direct result of this self-appraisal, significant in that it is the outcome of forces within the institution rather than pressure of criticism from outside, was the formation of a faculty committee which is now engaged in studying the possibilities of modification of the college program for promoting more effectively the purposes of the institution.

To Weigh the Reasons

Before discussing the work of this committee and the lines along which its program has tentatively been laid, it may be well to examine briefly the seasons both for satisfaction and dissatisfaction with present accomplishments. Let us first apply to the institution the standards usually applied to a college to determine its growth and merit.

There has been a marked increase in buildings and equipment, in size of campus, and in the number of the faculty and student body. In the decade under consideration new buildings erected on the campus included a men's dormitory, a library, a gymnasium, a science building, an electric power and heating plant, and a small but friendly meeting house or chapel.

The college has also built a number of attractive faculty residences and has taken over and adapted for use several buildings near the campus for such diverse purposes as additional dormitories, a nursery school, a bronze foundry and art studio, a progressive elementary school, a college press and the like. Nearly a thousand acres of woodland, stream and farm land have been added to its campus. From 1921 to 1931 the annual operating budget increased from $145,650 to $429,640.

Truly National

In the same decade, 1921 to 1931, the faculty and staff increased from 29 to 110, and students enrollment from 203 to 601. It is significant that the college is a truly national institution. A study made and published by Rutgers University in 1931 revealed at Antioch a group more representative of all sections of the country than the student body of any other college in the country.

Antioch freshmen have repeatedly shown a high standing on the Ohio State University psychological and other standard tests given annually to all entering students. Judged by the psychological and other tests given over a period of years, the quality of the freshman class has constantly improved. In 1932, 50 per cent of Antioch freshmen ranked in the upper 10 per cent of freshmen taking this test throughout the State. Earlier in 1932 the American Council of Education, through the Carnegie Foundation, gave a series of tests to sophomore students in 139 colleges located in 38 states. Third-year Antioch students, who because of the coöperative plan had had approximately 10 weeks less of college study than the participants in other colleges, took the test.

The Antioch group tied for first place in general intelligence, ranked seventh in general culture, and eighth in the total score, which combined the results of the various tests of training in basic fields of study. In specific fields there have been equally significant achievements. Antioch students in graduate schools from California to Harvard have demonstrated their ability to carry graduate work.

Extra Mural Faculty

During the same decade the college extended its interests to a large group of business, industrial, educational and philanthropic enterprises in 16 states. The heads and managers of these concerns have become employers of Antioch students on the coöperative plan, and in this way have constituted an extra-mural faculty, whose loyalty, even in periods of intense economic stress, is evidence of the quality of the students attracted by the Antioch program.

Educators who have examined the work done by the college give strong indorsement to the program. Among those who have publicly expressed their interest and approval are such prominent names as Charles W. Eliot, Angelo Patri, William McAndrew, Dean Max McConn, John Palmer Gavit, Robert W. Bruère, and a host of others. They are impressed by features ranging from a completely intramural physical education program, and a strong community government under the direction of a student manager, to the general comprehensive examination at the end of the student's course Tangible evidence of their approval are the rating given Antioch by the North Central Association, and the financial grants made to the institution by the General Education Board, the Carnegie Corporation, the Keith Fund, the Millbank Memorial Foundation, and the Penney Foundation.

The most adequate measurement of the work of a college should be found in the status of the alumni 10, 20 or 30 years out of college. Unfortunately this cannot yet be applied to Antioch since only a few classes have been graduated under the training of the new régime.

Earned Right to Continue

We have tried to indicate that by the usual standards of achievement the college is thoroughly justified in saying to the public, "Antioch College, with practically no endowment, starting almost from scratch, has in 10 years demonstrated its right to continue. In spite of the financial struggle necessary to insure its survival during that period, the college has made a unique contribution to higher education in the United States. If, for a period of years, the college could be relieved of financial strain so that the time and energy now given to raising money might be more fully directed toward productive channels, it might demonstrate even more conclusively the values inherent in its educational philosophy."

But, in the opinion of many of its faculty, as well as in that of President Morgan, satisfaction over the achievements only serves to accentuate the task still to be done. Part of the excavation has been dug, perhaps a few stones of the foundation have been laid, but the college which is to express adequately the hopes of the Antioch philosophy is still to be built.

That Which Is Unique

Antioch College has not been unique in insisting that all phases of personality and character are important attributes of sound leadership. It has been unique in insisting that students regard life as whole and that the task of the college consists in providing opportunity for the symmetrical growth and development of every aspect of a student's personality. The philosophy behind the Antioch plan cannot be understood without realizing this basic idea.

Education at Antioch is considered a dynamic force. It is not how much a student knows that is considered important, although that should not be minimized, but rather how that knowledge affects his living. The integration of knowledge into a living philosophy is the important thing; the formation of a temper of life in each and every activity is more significant than familiarity with the philosophy of Plato or the mathematics of Einstein.

Obviously this is nothing new in the way of philosophy, and it is very, very old in the education of the race; certainly we see it reflected in the modern nursery school movement. But this emphasis is rare in higher education today, when too often sterile academic scholarship is substituted for real education.

Antioch would have the student explore every phase of his personality in order that he may plan and build his life more intelligently. It would insist, for instance, that a problem in business management was not finished until the social and ethical implications had been considered and that an engineering construction job should not be planned without due consideration of the æsthetic factors involved.

There is no minimizing the social responsibility of the individual and the college. It is a fundamental part of the program that the college should explore and promote all such undeveloped potentialities. To this end it would encourage the participation of both students and faculty in the political, economic and social problems of our time.

Here again the Antioch philosophy does violence to the more traditional college attitude. Too often the student in college is confronted with dead issues without the possibility of identifying himself in any way with the issues involved. Antioch would have its students and faculty actively and intelligently participate in directing trends and determining future issues, rather than have them mere critics or casual reporters of the stream of civilization.

It is the more complete realization of such standards as these toward which the committee on revision is now at work. The difficulties of practical measurement and practical means for the accomplishment of these ideals are the difficulties which have confronted the program from the beginning, and some of which the committee is now endeavoring to remove.

[This is the first of five articles on Antioch College. The others will follow on Tuesdays.]

Courtesy of the Children's Museum of Boston to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Modern Builders of an "Indian Village"

Members of the Indian Lore Club of the Children's Museum of Boston Have Been Studying the Indians of the American Southwest. One of Their Projects Was to Build a Model Village Depicting the Pueblo Houses, Habits of Living, Preparation of Food, and Making of Pottery. When Shown at Boston's Annual Flower Show a Few Weeks Ago, This Exhibit, With Its Beautiful Color Tints, Was a Special Attraction. It Will Soon Be Made a Permanent Exhibit of the Museum.

Taking the School to the Birds

Home Kindergarten Series—8

By Marion B. Emery
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Material
Bird Pictures
Drawing Paper
Carbon Paper
Cutting Paper
Scissors
Paste
Crayons
Poster Paper

Books for the Mother

"Tales You Won't Believe," by Gene Stratton Porter, published by Doubleday at $3.
"The Song of the Cardinal," by Gene Stratton Porter, published by Doubleday at $2.
"Bob: Our Mocking Bird," by Sidney Lanier, published by Scribner at $1.25.
"The Charm of Birds," by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, published by Stokes at $3.
"Wild Bird Guests," by Ernest H. Baynes, published by Dutton at $2.
"Bird Neighbors," in New Nature Library, set of 7 books, published by Doubleday at $5 each.

Books for the Child

"A Child's Garden of Verses," by Robert Louis Stevenson, published by Macmillan at $1.
"Fairy Tales," by Hans Christian Andersen, published by Nelson at $.50.
"Burgess Bird Book for Children," published by Little, Brown & Co. at $3.

BEGINNING the study of birds with very young children we find that naturally they have not begun to differentiate between bird families, but have only thought of them all as birds, with a body, wings, and tail. Stevenson's "A Birdie with a yellow bill," employs this very general description of a bird, and in its brevity, humor and action suits the thought of the little ones.

After repeating it several times the verse is learned and is followed by a discussion of birds and their cheery morning calls while children are still in bed. Then the class is ready to make their first bird poster.

A frieze of bird pictures in the kindergarten room will familiarize them with the general shape. If birds are to be cut free hand from cutting paper, it would be well to have each one practice drawing on the blackboard the round bodies, heads, legs and bills. But if the children are too young to cut well, the mother can easily prepare birds to cut and color by tracing them with the use of carbon paper. As we are illustrating the above verse the children will undoubtedly emphasize the "yellow bill" and "shiny eye" in their coloring.

A Paper Window

Next comes the window and window sill. A sheet of white paper is cut into oblongs, 3 inches by 5 inches. After folding these in half, both the long and short way, to give creases to follow in outlining the window panes, they are mounted on poster paper with a copy of the verse pasted below.

Before coloring the window, a trip to the outside of the house will lead to lively discussion as to how to draw the curtains, as seen from outdoors, and how to outline the window frames and the window sill. A short walk to study various windows of one's neighbors will be helpful.

Some of the furniture may be glimpsed from the outside, too, and that may suggest how to sketch in part of the bed which is seen by the birdie in the verse.

Returning to our work inside, the crayons are eagerly sought for just the right shade to use for the frames. Brick work will probably be shown around the window. The children will be able to draw the curtains without any assistance. The final touch is pasting the bird onto the window sill.

Another approach to bird study is to begin with a canary which one of the class no doubt, will be able to bring. Each member might take his turn giving the bird his bath, and daily cups of water, seed and gravel. Tales of individual experiences with canaries will enliven the story hour.

With this simple introduction to the vast subject of birds, the class is ready to become more familiar with the common varieties.

One method is to make use of any available collection of stuffed birds. But the actual contact with birds in the open gives a thrill to the imagination and leaves the more vivid image. Several writers speak of the beauty of light on living plumage, and how impossible it is to get just the same effect in the museum. Then, too, the children particularly like action and the natural tricks and habits of our flying friends provide an endless variety of material for interesting study. If possible a bird bath, not necessarily an elaborate one—a pan set up on a low post or log will do quite well, together with a feeding tray, is an invaluable aid to our observation. If these are placed where the children see them from the window, it will soon be evident that there is barely an hour a day when the birds are not making use of our hospitality.

Back-Yard Visitors

Even in a city, back-yard birds soon spy a convenient feeding and bathing station. One city family related the daily visits of a pair of robins who came to this particular back yard as soon as they arrived from the South in the spring. They were so tame that while the lawn was being watered they would hop about fearlessly, hunting worms. When nest building operations began they arrived the minute the hose was turned on, and dug up the moist soil till their bills were filled when they would fly away to their near-by nest to plaster it with the mud.

Another episode told by the same family concerned five young starlings who had visited that particular back yard from the time they flopped out of the nest and followed their mother at feeding time. How noisy and quarrelsome they were! and yet they never separated, and seemed to thoroughly enjoy their family squabbles. One hot day when the bird bath looked particularly cool and inviting all five decided to take a bath at the same time. Then what a chattering, splashing, and pushing resulted, exactly like so many children romping in the sunshine under the spray from a hose! And how comical they looked as they lined up to dry on the fence, their glossy feathers quite soaked and clinging to their bodies like shiny black oilskins.

Inspire Picture-Making

Such scenes provide ample material for observation and discussion and lead to blackboard drawings full of action and life.

A booklet of bird bath visitors is one way of recording the children's observations on the subject. Free hand drawings might alternate with free hand cuttings and a page or two of pictures illustrating various experiences.

Besides studying the common birds which come to our back yards, we can supplement this with trips to the public parks where stately swans sail up and down and rare species of ducks and geese come greedily to snatch bits of bread from visitors. One family of children returned from such a visit with a stirring account of a mother wood duck whose adventurous ducklings had slipped through the protecting wires and were paddling joyously in the pond reserved for cranes and other birds with saberlike bills. Evidently the mother feared that her babies would not know enough to keep out of the kingly way of these foreign visitors so in her frantic alarm she made one attempt after another to launch herself over the high dividing fence. Although her wings were clipped, through sheer determination she somehow raised herself over it and plumped down beside her naughty babies. Then what a scolding and clucking as she rounded them up in a corner as far as possible from the owners of the pond.

The Wilder Ones

The next and more difficult step is to study the wilder birds of the open country and woodland. This requires experience and good results are obtained only as the children learn what to look for and how to go about it. Also this requires more preparation on the mother's part. The multitude of questions which are asked will be in exact proportion to the keen interest which has been aroused, and she will find that these very questions encourage her to dip more deeply into the books listed so that she really will know what this or that bird's eggs are like or the type of nest which each builds.

To return to the kindergarten room, when the weather or season is not propitious for bird study in the open the first three books listed provide material for story telling. The children will thoroughly enjoy the mother's version of "The Phlegmatic Blue Bird" and "The Bird of Invention" from Gene Stratton Porter's "Tales You Won't Believe," and the chapter on the cardinal and Abram Johnson in "The Song of the Cardinal" by the same author; also, how the baby mocking bird fed the other bird in his cage in "Bob: Our Mocking Bird" by Sidney Lanier. These are true stories and abound in humor and sound bird knowledge. They provide material for construction work of various kinds. For instance, taking the story of "The Bird of Invention" as a basis, after a close study of the Oriole, the children can make a simple cage by folding yellow drawing paper in half and cutting it to look like a simple cage.

Of course, it is not complete without the bird which has been traced on construction paper, cut and colored. If he is cut double, then, when the body is pasted together, the legs may be slightly bent out to form a solid base to stand on.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Their Bathing Time.

An Exceptional Heritage

Lawyer Bequeaths His 'Wealth'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

MR. CHARLES LOUNSBERRY was a Chicago lawyer. A series of reverses caused him to become a ward of Cook County, in which the city is located. Some years ago he passed on, and among his effects was found his will.

The testament was so unusual that it was brought to the attention of leading members of the bar, and it was read before the Chicago Bar Association. A resolution, ordering it probated, was passed by the association, and the will is now a part of the county's records.

Here is a copy:

"I, Charles Lounsberry, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do hereby make and publish this my last will and testament, in order, as justly as may be, to distribute my interest in the world to succeeding men.

"That part of my interests which is known in law and recognized in the sheep-bound volumes as my property, being inconsiderable and of none account, I make no disposition of in this my will. My right to live, being but a life estate, is not at my disposal, but, these things excepted, all else in the world I now proceed to devise and bequeath.

"ITEM: I give to good fathers and mothers, in trust for their children, all good little words of praise and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments; and I charge said parents to use them justly, but generously, as the needs of the children shall require.

"ITEM: I leave to children inconclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all and every the flowers of the fields and the blossoms of the wood, with the right to play among them freely according to the customs of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children the banks of the brooks, and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, and the odors of the willows that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees.

"And I leave to the children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the night and the train of the Milky Way to wonder at, but subject, nevertheless, to the rights hereinafter given to lovers.

"ITEM: I devise to boys, jointly, all the useful, idle fields and commons where ball may be played, all pleasant waters where one may swim, all snow-clad hills where one may coast, and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where, when grim winter comes, one may skate, to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows, with the clover blossoms and butterflies thereof; the woods with their appurtenances; the squirrels and the birds and echoes and strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there found. And I give to said boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all pictures that may be seen in the burning wood, to enjoy without let or hinderance, or without any incumbrance or care.

"ITEM: To lovers I devise their imaginary world, with whatever they may need, as the stars of the sky, the red roses by the wall, the bloom of the hawthorn, the sweet strains of music, and aught else they may desire to figure to each other the lastingness and beauty of their love.

"ITEM: To young men, jointly, I devise and bequeath all boisterous, inspiring sports of rivalry, and I give to them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength. Though they are rude, I leave to them the power to make lasting friendships and of possessing companions, and to them exclusively I give all merry songs and grave choruses to sing with lusty voices.

"ITEM: And to those who are no longer children or youths or lovers, I leave memory; and bequeath to them the volumes of the poems of Burns and Shakespeare and of other poets, if there be others, to the end that they may live the old days over again, freely and fully, without tithe or dimunition.

"ITEM: To our loved ones with snowy crowns I bequeath the happiness of old age, the love and gratitude of their children, until they fall asleep."

What of the Brightest Student?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Galesburg, Ill.

WHAT becomes of the brilliant college student? Popular legend has it that the campus scapegrace, whose college days are cut short by request of the Dean, is the lad who forges ahead in the world, becomes bank president, senator, or even head of a university.

But what of the exceptionally able student?

Knox College's recent analysis of the records of its Phi Beta Kappa graduates over a period of ten years indicates that the wearers of the flat gold key can be counted on for their share of accomplishment.

More important, according to President Albert Britt, is the fact that so many of these young people have chosen to continue scholarly work.

The period covered by the Knox analysis is from 1917, when the Knox chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was founded, to 1927. The group considered is, therefore, composed of young men and women, whose full achievement in their chosen profession is presumably still in the future.

During these ten years 88 Knox students were initiated into Phi Beta Kappa: 45 women and 43 men.

Earn Graduate Degrees

Nearly half of this number—41 students—went on from Knox to graduate schools. The university drawing the largest number was the University of Illinois, with 12 Knox graduate students during the period. Harvard comes next, Chicago is third. Other students chose Michigan, Northwestern, Texas, Wisconsin, California, Columbia, Minnesota and Oberlin. Two of the students did graduate work abroad—one at Oxford, one at the University of Hawaii.

Thirty-two graduate degrees have already been acquired by Knox Phi Beta Kappas of the period considered, including 8 Ph.D.'s, 11 M.A.'s and 9 M.S.'s.

As would be expected, teaching is the profession which has drawn the greatest number of these honor students. Seventeen of them are already making excellent records in college teaching. There are Knox Phi Beta Kappas on the faculties of Harvard, Knox, Kansas, North Carolina College for Women, Wellesley, Missouri, Akron, Utah, Western Reserve, Kentucky Teachers, Wesleyan, Iowa State, Bucknell, Minnesota Teachers and Michigan. Others are engaged in high school and preparatory school work.

Into Law and Other Professions

Six of the group studied are already practicing law; two are doctors. Others are engaged in library work, chemistry, journalism, banking, engineering, statistical work, accounting, social service, farming and various branches of business.

An entertaining side light on these statistics is the report that 30 of the 45 women initiates are already married. Evidently at Knox College at least, the acquisition of the Phi Beta Kappa key carries none of the disadvantages formerly attributed to the "blue stocking."

President Britt of Knox expresses himself as well satisfied with the results of the study. "It is reasonable and right," he says "to judge a college by its product, and to judge most strictly the product which the college, itself, has stamped as its best."

For Return of Full Pay

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, Eng.

NEARLY 7000 teachers from all parts of England, Wales and Scotland gathered in the Albert Hall to take concerted action against the 10 per cent cut made in their salaries during the crisis of 1931, and to demand its restoration in the forthcoming budget, which is to be introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer this month.

The president of the National Union of Teachers, Mr. H. N. Penlington, said that the purpose of the mass meeting was to remind the Government in the most forcible manner possible that the time had arrived when the 10 per cent cut in teachers' salaries should be restored in full.

It had been said, he continued, that teachers were prepared to press their claims to restitution even at the expense of the unemployed. It was not true. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had only sufficient surplus to restore the cuts to the unemployed he would say 'Their need is greater than mine." He added that the teachers who had followed the course of public affairs were aware that there would be a great surplus, a surplus large enough to allow of the return of the cuts to the unemployed, the teachers, and every other section of the public service whose pay was reduced in the crisis of 1931.

Mr. F. Mander, the General Sectory of the Union, moved the following resolution which was carried unapimously: "Holding that the exceptional circumstances which created the national emergency of 1931 have passed away, we call upon the Government to redeem its pledges given during the crisis, by making provision in the forthcoming budget for the discontinuance of the 10 per cent cut imposed on teachers' salaries as one of the temporary economy measures."

Mr. Mander said it was a question of the word of the British Government being its bond. Restoration of the cuts all round would be a great recovery act for Britain, increasing the purchasing power of millions.

The restoration of the full salaries would give more purchasing power which would result in a fillip to consumption which almost immediately would react upon trade and industry as a whole.

The teaching profession had great power. In a single generation it could elevate or debase the men and women of the nation. The greatest investment of all for the country, was the education of the nation's children, and that investment was not free from a certain element of risk, but the finest safeguard and insurance against that risk was a healthy-minded and contented teaching profession.

Mr. R. Bennett Miller, Educational Institute of Scotland, seconded the resolution, which was supported by Miss A. E. Phillips, president of the London Teachers' Association.

'Frills'

In 1634, reading and writing were regarded as "frills." They were considered wholly unnecessary for girls and also for boys unless intended for the professions.

In 1734, arithmetic was looked upon as a "frill," bookkeepers being the only ones to whom it was thought such a subject could be useful.

In 1834, it was considered foolish to teach geography and history to children of farmers.

Teacher and Supervisor

"The breach which all too often arises between the teacher and her superior officers may be overcome by coöperative rather than by authoritative supervision," Dr. Charles H. Judd, director, school of education, University of Chicago, told the 300 educators assembled recently at Massachusetts State College. "In earlier times," said Dr. Judd, "supervisors assumed they could be helpful by taking the class and giving a demonstration of what the supervisor thought to be good teaching. This method made no allowance for individual differences among teachers.

"The coöperative method of supervision is successful today where the supervisor recognizes the responsibility and independence of the teacher and stimulates her to base her practices on well-considered principles rather than on arbitrary rules of others."

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The Home Forum

A Gateway to the Sea

THE boatslip on Inishmaan is like a gateway opening onto the broad highway of the sea, a highway down which all must pass who would have traffic with the island. Not indeed that there is ever much traffic, for the Aran Islands are a lonely group, lying near and yet very far from the busy world of men; and Inishmaan, or Middle Island, is of the three the most remote and primitive.

From the boatslip a rough roadway winds up between shoulder-high stone walls surrounding fields that shine green amid the gray wastes of smooth limestone tables which slope up from the shore and cover the greater part of the island. Having served the little colony of thatched and whitewashed cabins bordering it as it straggles over the hilltop, the roadway peters out among the rocks, and just a little further on the land ends, too, in a high cliff top that frowns down on a narrow sound which divides the island from its neighbor, Aranmore.

It is these cliffs and the rocky, forbidding nature of Inishmaan's coast line that constitutes the boatslip, the island's gateway. Here the shore, though strewn with enormous boulders, slopes gently enough into the clear water; and down the slip which they have made the islanders carry their frail, primitive craft, consisting merely of thin laths of wood covered with tarred canvas. When not in use, these currachs lie upturned on the rocks looking like a nest of shiny black beetles, sleeping there undisturbed until some of the islanders come down and, rolling one of them on its side, creep in and hoist it on their bent shoulders. Then, a very long-legged beetle, it pads at a half-trot down the slip and with a splash is soon in the water bobbing up and down like a cork while the men get in and, pulling with their bladeless oars, ride out on the waves and away, to fish perhaps, or bent on an errand to a neighboring island.

For the most part the occasional coming and going of a currach is the only stir in the quiet life of this island gateway, and for hours a cormorant may sit undisturbed on the rocks near by. There are times, however, such as the arrival of a turf boat when the slip is peopled with busy figures. Inishmaan, like the other Aran islands, has no bogs where the men can go to cut their fuel, and the turf is all sent over from the mainland of Connemara It comes in deep-hollowed sailing boats, hookers, they are called; and when a hooker comes to Inishmaan its black sails are lowered and it anchors out from the boatslip while the islanders go out in their currachs, load them high with turf and return to throw the sods on to the slip.

One event there is, however, which turns the whole tide of life on the island down to the boatslip, and that is the arrival of the steamer from Galway. As soon as word goes round that she has paid her call at the neighboring island and is heading for Inishmaan the islanders stream down the hilly road from their homes and, like players trooping on to an empty stage, they transform this background of cold, gray rocks into a scene glowing with life and color.

Immediately the "Dun Aenghus" rounds the point, the men make off down the slip with their currachs and skim over to where she anchors, some hundred yards or so off the shore. They swarm round her side, the currachs scraping, bumping and jostling one another while, amid a jabber of Gaelic, the islanders load up with stores and then, pushing their way out of the throng, make one by one for the slip.

An onlooker from the steamer might well imagine that he lay anchored off some eastern isle, so foreign, so full of color does the whole scene appear. The men paddling about sure-footedly in primitive, cowhide shoes, wear curious sleeveless waistcoats and loose-fitting trousers of thick blue homespun bound round the waist with a sash of bright, multicolored wool; while the women's clothes throw splashes of warm color up and down the slip, for their shawls and bunching skirts of thick homespun are all of a deep-toned, glowing red. Then, like little daubs of this same bright note, the children, both boys and girls, skip about the rocks in long red dresses, looking very odd little figures indeed, especially the boys, who are dressed thus in order to hoodwink the fairies into believing that they are girls.

As soon as the last box and package has been unloaded the "Dun Aenghus" raises anchor and steams away, leaving the throng on the shore to talk over the news from the mainland as they carry the dripping currachs up the slip, and pile the store into a little donkey cart, ready to take up to the cottages. Then, the excitement over, the islanders wind slowly up the hillside in a straggling procession of color and the gray boatslip is again left—to the sea gulls and the cormorants, to the wind and the waves.

N. L. L.

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"The Board Walk," Provincetown: From a Charcoal Drawing by W. H. W. Bicknell

Bunyan's Ingenuity and Wit

The characteristic peculiarity of The Pilgrim's Progress is that it is the only work of its kind which possesses a strong human interest. Other allegories only amuse the fancy. The allegory of Bunyan has been read by many thousands with tears. There are some good allegories in Johnson's works, and some of still higher merit by Addison. In these performances there is, perhaps, as much wit and ingenuity as in The Pilgrim's Progress. But the pleasure which is produced by the Vision of Mirza, the Vision of Theodore, the genealogy of Wit, or the contest between Rest and Labour, is exactly similar to the pleasure which we derive from one of Cowley's odes or from a canto of Hudibras. It is a pleasure which belongs wholly to the understanding, and in which the feelings have no part whatever. Nay, even Spenser himself, though assuredly one of the greatest poets that ever lived, could not succeed in the attempt to make allegory interesting. It was in vain that he lavished the riches of his mind on the House of Pride and the House of Temperance. One unpardonable fault, the fault of tediousness, pervades the whole of the Faery Queen. . . .

It is not so with The Pilgrim's Progress. That wonderful book, while it obtains admiration from the most fastidious critics, is loved by those who are too simple to admire it. Doctor Johnson, all whose studies were desultory, and who hated, as he said, to read books through, made an exception in favour of The Pilgrim's Progress. That work was one of the two or three works which he wished longer. It was by no common merit that the illiterate sectary extracted praise like this from the most pedantic of critics and the most bigoted of Tories. In the wildest parts of Scotland The Pilgrim's Progress is the delight of the peasantry. In every nursery The Pilgrim's Progress is a greater favourite than Jack the Giant-killer. Every reader knows the straight and narrow path as well as he knows a road in which he has gone backward and forward a hundred times. This is the highest miracle of genius, that things which are not should be as though they were, that the imaginations of one mind should become the personal recollections of another. . . .

The best thing, on the whole, that an allegorist can do is to present to his readers a succession of analogies, each of which may separately be striking and happy, without looking very nicely to see whether they harmonize with each other. This Bunyan has done; and, though a minute scrutiny may detect inconsistencies in every page of his tale, the general effect which the tale produces on all persons, learned and unlearned, proves that he has done well. The passages which it is most difficult to defend are those in which he altogether drops the allegory, and puts into the mouths of his pilgrims religious ejaculations and disquisitions better suited to his own pulpit at Bedford or Reading than to the Enchanted Ground or to the Interpreter's Garden. Yet even these passages, though we will not undertake to defend them against the objections of critics, we feel that we could ill spare. We feel that the story owes much of its charm to these occasional glimpses of solemn and affecting subjects, which will not be hidden, which force themselves through the veil, and appear before us in their native aspect.—From "Critical and Historical Essays," by LORD MACAULAY.

Cargoes

(At Gammel Strand, Copenhagen)

At Gammel Strand, the boats come in
Between tall buildings, gray and dim.
Through narrow city waterways
Came splendors in the bygone days—
When from St. Croix and Tranguebar
The ships brought treasure from afar:
Through the canals to Gammel Strand,
That link the ocean to the land.

And while the city is asleep,
The fisher men and women meet:
With sturdy form and faces fair—
The sea fog hov'ring in their hair—
They wait the cargoes from the sea,
While overhead with vibrant glee,
The sea gulls rise o'er Gammel Strand,
When fish-boats bring their catch to land.

It matters not what cargoes are—
If from the sea or Tranguebar:
Supply—demand, go on the same,
Only in other form or name.
And trusting men and women know
That cargoes do not ebb or flow,
That boats come up to Gammel Strand,
To where the ocean meets the land.

ELSIE A. KOEFOED.

THE real Provincetown is missed by the impatient tourist, gathering his hasty, scattered impressions; one must live with her to know her, and "to know her is to love her." Perhaps it is the pioneer spirit, more than all else, which distinguishes the salty old town at the tip of Cape Cod and gives it its peculiar zest. True to tradition, the first landing-place of the Pilgrim Fathers still fosters originality of thinking and has become noted for its experimental theater and art projects. Most members of the summer colony are active trail blazers in the artistic wilderness; and, as might be expected, the spirit of adventure has communicated itself even to the laziest of residents, so that one experiences a certain buoyancy—the thrill of discovery—in contact with the town.

Mr. W. H. W. Bicknell, a well-known Boston etcher, is an artist of skill and versatility. From long association with Provincetown in all her varied, appealing and colorful moods, he is well fitted to convey in the charcoal medium something of the unique essence of the place—its tang and flavor. "The Board Walk" is one of many drawings seen at a current exhibition of his work, at the Doll & Richards gallery in Boston.

Neighborliness in the Old Russia

And so at last we came to the cobble-stone pavement that led to the town of Ostashkov, a decidedly one-horse town, with no hotel other than the post station run by an old woman and her husband. The only attractive feature of the town was the flowers that filled every window of every house, even to the decrepit shanty on a side-street.

We found my husband's brother awaiting us, and in the evening a little steamer took us the fifteen miles up Lake Seliguer to our home. That ride in the changing lights of the June "white night" among the small wooded islands, past a monastery whose silver dome shone like a pearl, I have never forgotten. On the summit of a high bluff, a church with low whitewashed walls raised its many domes to the sky. An old family estate moved slowly past. At a narrow place a primitive ferry, pulled by cables, lay motionless in the still night. Then, at last, appeared a long irregular shore-line of solid forests—tall, straight white pines, hemlock and spruce forming a deep green background to the graceful light foliage of the white birch.

As we drew near, we could see the old homestead standing high above the water, with its garden and "linden walk" running along the edge of the hill. It had been built by the grandmother, in 1806, to replace a former house, and it was she who had set out the lindens. Directly back of the many buildings, and separated only by a narrow strip of cultivated ground, began the extensive forests. . . .

I soon discovered that it was indeed a new life, even to the details of living. The manor house was flanked by separate buildings, housing kitchens, ironing-room and ice-house, so that all the odors and noise of cooking were kept from us. In these outer quarters the house cook reigned supreme, while in a separate kitchen one of the last of the serfs who had elected to remain with the family was still, with assistance, cooking for the farm-hands, though she was very old. . . .

Eating is one of the Russian's greatest pleasures. A holiday was the occasion not so much for arranging outings, sports, receptions and parties in our sense, but for careful planning of menus. A caller meant the samovar (with accessories), whatever the hour. The sound of carriage bells brought housekeeper and cooks to the window, eagerly craning their necks to count the numbers arriving and to take measures accordingly. No one, from peasant hut to palace, came and left without tasting the equivalent of "bread and salt" in this Russian-Eastern hospitality.

There was always much visiting among the "county families." The fact that the old estates had been in the same family for generations brought about ties and relationships that compared, I imagine, with conditions in the South in this country before the Civil War with the difference that there was far less formality. Serfs, and later cheap labor, made possible such free and open hospitality as can never be repeated in our more complicated age. It meant nothing to us to pick up the babies and nurses, fill another carriage with dogs and guns and forester, and drive off, without warning our hosts, for a visit of several days to a "neighbor," perhaps thirty miles distant. Such an inundation coming unexpectedly upon us was also to be looked for, and caused only pleasure—no consternation to either us or the servants, who enjoyed the bustle and importance it brought to them. . . .

That first summer I came to know much of the life of the country gentry, who are among the most highly educated and cultured people in the world and who, beyond what education, travel and the knowledge of many languages can give them, possess a natural charm that has won the hearts of all who have known them.—From "Russia—My Home," by EMMA COCHRAN PONAFIDINE. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Foundations of Music

I praise God in my little way
With pipe of reed
That whistles, chirps and fades
Where the great oak tree shades
The kine that feed
And take no heed
Of aught but the calm passing of the day.

The plash of water where the weir
Trickles and drops
Murmurs and drips and sighs.
My gentle pipe replies.
And in the copse
A linnet hops
And trills a stave to show that he is near.

CONSTANCE SMEDLEY.

Versöhnung

Übersetzung der auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

FÜR den Weltfrieden und das Allgemeinwohl ist vielleicht nichts notwendiger, als daß Menschen und Völker Versöhnlichkeit bekunden. Ruskin befürwortete die Annahme dieser Gesinnung, als er die Menschen eindringlich aufforderte, lieber über ihre gemeinsamen Ziele und Wünsche als über ihre Streitfragen zu beraten. Jeder Mensch trachtet mehr oder weniger bestimmt nach etwas, wovon er sich dauerndes und befriedigendes Glück verspricht. Wenn also Versöhnung in diesem Sinne durch ein allgemeines und wissenschaftlich anwendbares Verfahren verwirklicht werden kann, ist eines der größten menschlichen Probleme, das Zustandebringen von Wohlwollen, Frieden und Verstehen unter den Völkern, gelöst.

Es ist beachtenswert und hilfreich zu erkennen, daß man unter „Versöhnung" entsprechend der Ableitung des Wortes auch das Zusammengebrachtwerden zu einheitlichem Denken und Fühlen versteht. Die durch den Geist der Wahrheit und der Liebe auf diese Art ans Licht gebrachte Einheit ist eine Offenbarung der Wirklichkeit. Es ist das unauflösliche Band der Einheit und der Brüderschaft, das zwischen allen Menschen als Kindern unseres Vaters im Himmel schon besteht.

Allem Anschein nach, d. h. für die körperlichen Sinne, suchen die zum Vorschein kommenden scheinbar unvereinbaren Meinungsverschiedenheiten und Unterschiede zwischen Rassen, Klassen und Glaubensbekenntnissen die Möglichkeit von Eintracht und Versöhnung von Anfang an in Frage zu stellen. Aber die Christliche Wissenschaft, die das wahre Wesen Gottes und des Menschen enthüllt, und die erklärt, daß Gott der Geist ist, und daß der Mensch rein geistig, vollständig und vollkommen ist, befähigt ihre Anhänger, das Sinnenzeugnis als falsch und unwirklich wissenschaftlich und wirkungsvoll zu widerlegen und zu zerstören. Sie befähigt sie, ihrem Verständnis gemäß die unsterbliche Tatsache zu beweisen, daß das vollkommene Gesetz der Liebe des Menschen Dasein, Leben und Geschick regiert. Diese große Wahrheit ermöglicht es, jene herrlichen, einigenden Eigenschaften, Ziele und Tätigkeiten, die alle geistigen Wesenseinheiten des einen unendlichen Gemüts gemeinsam besitzen, auf der Grundlage des göttlichen, unendlichen Gemüts oder Prinzips zu bekunden.

Wenn die Pläne, die Gewohnheiten und die Verfahren der Menschen und Völker dem göttlichen Prinzip näher kommen, werden Wohlwollen und Versöhnung praktisch und dauernd werden. Paulus erkannte dies, als er in seinem zweiten Briefe an die Korinther schrieb: „Ist jemand in Christo, so ist er eine neue Kreatur; das Alte ist vergangen, siehe, es ist alles neu geworden! Aber das alles von Gott, der uns mit ihm selber versöhnt hat durch Jesum Christum und das Amt gegeben, das die Versöhnung predigt".

Die alte Auffassung der Dinge, die vergeht, ist also offenbar nicht mit Gott vereinbar. Durch geistige Wahrnehmung und Empfänglichkeit für Gottes Ideen kann man die trennenden Annahmen des fleischlichen Sinnes, so hartnäckig achtbar und überliefert sie auch scheinen mögen, durchschauen und als falsch beweisen.

Auf Seite 259 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Die unsterblichen Ideen, die rein, vollkommen und dauernd sind, werden von dem göttlichen Gemüt durch die göttliche Wissenschaft übermittelt, welche den Irrtum durch die Wahrheit berichtigt und geistige Gedanken, göttliche Begriffe, zu dem Zweck fordert, daß sie harmonische Resultate hervorbringen mögen". Was für ein Vorrecht es also ist, auf göttliche Ideen zu horchen und gleichsam ihre Vermittlungsstelle zu werden! Können wir bei solch göttlicher Erleuchtung je verfehlen, der Menschheit eine heilende und hilfreiche Botschaft zu geben? Das Böse hat keine Intelligenz, kein Gesetz und keine Macht, sich auszubreiten. Und man sollte die Tatsache, daß Gott das einzige den Menschen regierende Gemüt ist, erkennen und leben. Das Böse wird in jeder bienenden Verkleidung und unter jedem Vorwand durchschaut und vertrieben, wenn Gottes Allheit, Gegenwart und Macht anerkannt wird.

Wir können unsere täglichen Aufgaben tatkräftig, wirksam und praktisch erfüllen; aber „wenn Christus", wie Mrs. Eddy in „Nein und Ja" (S. 18) schreibt, „nicht der Schule Meister ist, irrt die Schule, und sie weiß es nicht einmal". Diese große Tatsache war in einem illustrierten Wochenblatt hilfreich und treffend veranschaulicht. Der Besitzer eines Rundfunkapparates konnte in dem Instrument die Ursache einer Störung nicht finden; aber sein kleiner Junge entdeckte, daß der elektrische Strom nicht eingeschaltet war! Infolgedessen war der Apparat stillgestanden und hatte keine Botschaft übermittelt. Braucht man die Lehre besonders hervorzuheben?

Um Friedenstifter zu sein, um praktische, wirksame Verkündiger des Evangeliums des Heilens und der Versöhnung zu sein, müssen wir die klaren und ausführlichen Anweisungen der Mrs. Eddy in "Pulpit and Press" (S. 4) befolgen: „Du brauchst nur eine wissenschaftliche, bestimmte Einheit mit deinem göttlichen Ursprung zu bewahren und täglich zu beweisen. Dann wirst du finden, daß einer so wichtig ist wie Millionen und aber Millionen, wenn er recht denkt und recht handelt und dadurch das göttliche Prinzip beweist".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Reconciliation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS there is nothing more vital to the world's peace and welfare than the spirit of reconciliation as manifested by men and nations. Ruskin advocated the adoption of this spirit, when he fervently urged that men should focus their deliberations upon their common aims and desires, rather than upon their differences. Every human being is more or less definitely seeking that which he thinks or judges will bring him permanent and satisfying happiness. If, then, reconciliation can be effected along these lines by a method that is universal and scientific in its application, one of the greatest of human problems, that of establishing international good will, peace, and understanding, will have been solved.

It is interesting and helpful to recognize that the word "reconciliation," etymologically considered, carries with it the implication of being brought together to unite in thought and feeling. The unity thus brought to light by the spirit of Truth and Love is a revelation of reality. It is the indissoluble bond of unity and brotherhood which already exists between all men as children of our Father which is in heaven.

To all appearances, that is, to the material senses, the evidence of seemingly irreconcilable differences and distinctions between races, classes, and creeds would challenge the possibility of harmony and reconciliation at the outset. But Christian Science, by revealing the true nature of God as Spirit and of man as purely spiritual, complete, and perfect, is enabling its followers scientifically and effectually to refute and destroy sense-testimony as false and unreal. It is enabling them to demonstrate in the measure of their understanding the immortal fact that man's being, life, and destiny are governed by the perfect law of Love. This great truth makes it possible to bring into manifestation, on the basis of divine, infinite Mind or Principle, those beautiful, unifying qualities, aims, and activities which are possessed in common by all the spiritual identities of the one infinite Mind.

As the policies, practices, and methods of men and nations approximate divine Principle, good will and reconciliation become practical and permanent. Paul recognized this when, in his second epistle to the Corinthians, he wrote: "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new. And all things are of God, who hath reconciled us to himself by Jesus Christ, and hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation."

Obviously, then, the old sense of things that passes away is not reconcilable to God. Through spiritual discernment and receptivity to God's ideas the separating beliefs of the carnal mind, however stubbornly respectable and traditional they may seem to be, can be seen through and proved false.

On page 259 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Immortal ideas, pure, perfect, and enduring, are transmitted by the divine Mind through divine Science, which corrects error with truth and demands spiritual thoughts, divine concepts, to the end that they may produce harmonious results." What a privilege, then, to become a listener to and, as it were, a transmitting station for divine ideas! Can we ever lack a healing and helpful message to give to humanity, if we are thus divinely inspired? Evil has no intelligence, law, or power to spread its propaganda. And the fact should be recognized and lived that God is the only Mind governing man. Evil, in whatever specious disguise or argument it presents itself, is seen through and dispelled when God's allness, presence, and power are acknowledged.

We may be energetic, efficient, and practical in the fulfillment of our daily duties, but as Mrs. Eddy writes in "No and Yes" (p. 18), "If the schoolmaster is not Christ, the school gets things wrong, and knows it not." This great fact was helpfully and pertinently illustrated in a weekly pictorial newspaper. The owner of a wireless set was trying to locate within the instrument the cause of some trouble. His little son, however, discovered that the plug which connected the set with the electric current had not been placed in position! Consequently the wireless set had yielded no response, had brought no message. Is it necessary to point the lesson?

To be peacemakers, to be practical, efficient ministers of the gospel of healing and reconciliation, we need to practice Mrs. Eddy's clear and explicit instructions in "Pulpit and Press" (p. 4): "You have simply to preserve a scientific, positive sense of unity with your divine source, and daily demonstrate this. Then you will find that one is as important a factor as duodecillions in being and doing right, and thus demonstrating deific Principle."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

White Petunias

Like pallid moths against the late hour's gloom
They brood in clusters on the velvet spray,
Frail widened wings mysteriously abloom
With cloudy softnesses undreamed of day.

Dim flakes of moonlight shaped to flower and bud,
Still, with the hushing peace of downy snow,
Yet rife with essences that halt the blood
Before they plunge it into quickened flow!

—NEETA MARQUIS, in *The Lyric.*

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence

SCATTERED over the Murgian foothills in the Province of Apulia, which forms the heel of Italy's boot, are to be found strange conical beehive dwellings built of stone. Cosimo Bertacchi, the geographer, who made a study of this region, states that the "trulli" (as they are called) are survivals of the most remote period. The domed structure, he points out, is the instinctive solution of a great problem in agrarian economy. These dwellings do in fact owe their existence to the nature of the country which renders cultivation a difficult and toilsome task.

The trulli region is a district of stones and rocks, outcroppings of the underlying limestone. As the peasants labored to free their soil from the encumbering stones it was borne in upon them that here in the large flat slabs they had building material ready to hand. Thereupon they set about constructing their primitive and ingenious dwellings and to build walls, and pave courtyards.

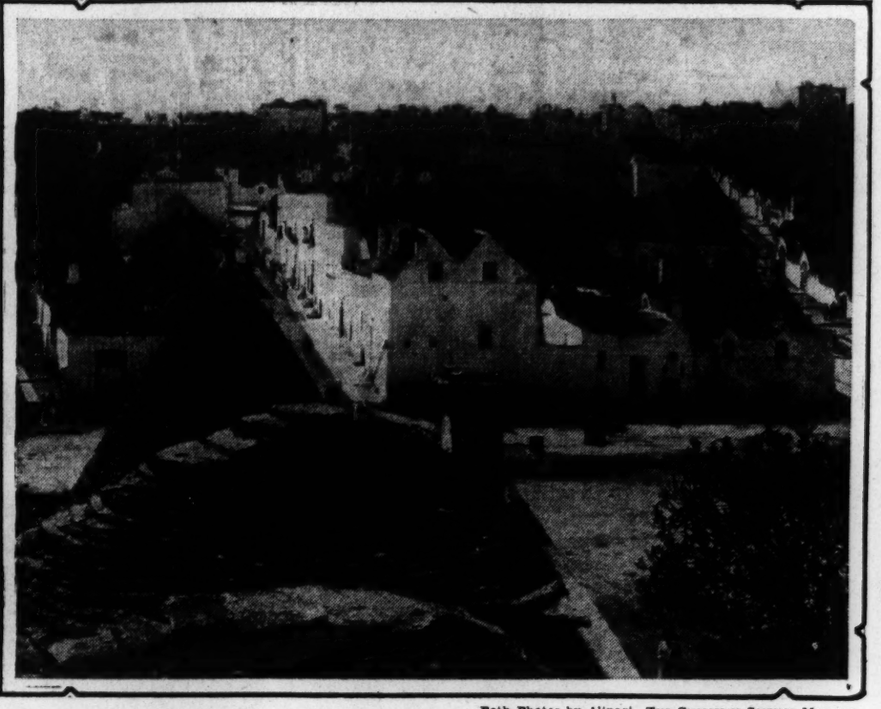
The simplest form of "trullo," according to Emile Bertaux, is the single hut erected on a round or rectangular base, the walls pierced by a single door and rising to a conical dome. The walls are of great thickness, varying from three to six feet in depth, since the more stone required to build the huts the less remained on the cultivable land. The thickness of the walls, moreover, rendered the houses cool during the burning summer heat and warm in winter. The trullo is built "dry," that is without cement or mortar, the roof fashioned in the same way with several courses of slabs. The buildings are usually windowless, since a small window sunk in the immense depth of wall serves little purpose in lighting the interior, and the climate allows of most occupations being carried on in the open air in the paved courts or yards.

Trulli in their simplest form are of one story only. In some, however, a crossbeam or two is introduced to support a kind of gallery or half-loft. The entrance is low, frequently arched on the cutside while the inner end is walled up to leave a small rectangular opening to which the door is fitted. Adjacent trulli have usually only one door which opens onto the street, but where they are combined to form a larger family dwelling a connecting passage is made in the thickness of the wall leading from one trullo to another.

Some trulli have a flat border where the roof joins the walls, and when in course of time soil and windborne seeds lodge in the interstices of the stone, flowers spring up and bloom, giving the strange appearance of a conical hat with a flower-decked brim. The walls of the dwellings are kept well whitewashed, and the conical roof is sometimes decorated by means of whitening the ends of the slabs to form a pattern, while the apex is finished off with a knob, a pine cone or other simple ornament.

The trulli region is reached from the town of Bari on the east and Taranto on the west. In the little town of Alberobello, which dates from the fifteenth century, this primitive type of architecture has attained its highest development. A large part of it has now been scheduled by the Government as a national monument in order that its unique character may be preserved. These beehive dwellings, however, are seen to greatest advantage in their natural surroundings scattered over the open countryside from whose rocks they have sprung. These picturesque structures, unknown outside the Murgian hill district, might well suggest ideas in design and construction to architects of other lands.

Primitive Italian Houses to Be Preserved as National Monument



Both Photos by Alinari—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

These Curious Stone Beehive Dwellings Are Said to Be of Very Ancient Origin. They Are Called Trulli and Are Built of Flat Native Stone Without Mortar. At the Left—A Street in Alberobello, the Town in Italy Richest in Trulli. At Right—A View of Alberobello in Which Trulli Are Seen Among Later Houses.

It Is Like Making a Dress

Design the Garden by Cutting Your Own Pattern

By Elizabeth Woolley

Landscape Architect

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GARDEN is like a dress. Designs are printed on a dress, the material is tucked, gathered, folded and sewed into place. Then it is tried on, approved, disapproved, improved and finally accepted as a style of clothing. A garden is like this, although I know of gardens where the trying-on process is still going on after several years.

The designer of the garden really prints his own pattern, the pattern of his knowledge of where the spots of color and masses of foliage ought to be distributed. This pattern is finally imprinted upon the surface of the ground which comes directly under his control. The remarkable thing the garden designer is able to do, to style his landscape composition, is to use objects that are outside of his control. For instance, suppose we are looking out of our dining-room window and all we see on our property is the corner of the garage, a stretch of lawn, two flower beds and one little evergreen looking like a country wanderer lost at the circus. More uncompromising is the view which extends beyond the lot line into the domain of your neighbor. Here a gravel driveway unrolls its 12-foot width of ugliness right into a garage whose doors remain open, particularly we suppose, to furnish us with a daily view of bicycles, a lawn mower and gladiolus bulbs. This is the aspect that fills the enthusiastic garden-minded with grave doubts.

Yet the designer cannot overlook the two great fir trees which soar up with branches touching the garage. He wishes they were on his property. Even so they may be used as the keynote to the design of his own property. This may sound odd but try it and see how it works out. With a distant dominant accent proceed forward, geographically speaking; arrange a screen of contrasting material so that we may not lose the unique value of the luminous green foliage. If this screen be of wood determine the height of it by sighting from the dining-room window across a pole stuck in the ground with a white rag around it so that you may move it up and down. When, from your point of view, the most objectionable feature is obscured at the height of the rag, record the location of this spot and the height, permanently, as a fixed known point that your design must include. Now then, move the pole to the most attractive spot along this screen line, and by the way, the nearer the edge of your property line you can arrange this background the better, since the height of the screen is automatically controlled by the height of the eye level which looks across a given distance to a given height. If you shorten the distance you must raise the height of the barrier.

Now at this most attractive spot see how low you can make your screen, for you wish to include every beautiful feature of the fir trees. Perhaps you need only a camouflage for the driveway. In any case consider this time the width of your free space and mark these points as firmly as anchors, for they are door steps where your neighbor's landscape assets walk right into your garden.

Feature It

With such a present which costs you nothing it is evident that your next cue is a positive warning not to put anything in the way or on the line of sight with this gift to interrupt its beauty. In other words, do not use this axis upon which to place a bird bath or garden bench, for you have changed the concept of those trees from distant background to invited guests inside. Instead, place such ornaments in spots where they, too, will feel at home. Birds do not approach open spaces as readily as they do objects at a little distance from small trees and bushes from which they hop, confident that they may return as quickly to shelter. Neither do we enjoy the glare of the sun nor the less tangible feeling that we are exposed to the gaze of others. From seclusion we occupy a vantage point and really enjoy our flower beds but rarely have I seen in use a bench architecturally placed in the center or at the end of a symmetrical composition. There is something in us, apparently, that resists being made architectural.

Assuming, however, that we have arranged our view from the dining room window and have been so far attracted to the delightful features that we have wandered outdoors to sit in that secluded vantage point, we find ourselves facing a new problem. All that we have planned so carefully is behind us and our new horizon is the view of our house and its dependents, the garage and certain lean-tos that are known by their activity, respectively, as back door and garbage can—poor relations indeed. Can the designer say, "Now of course in this case all I do is reverse the method I used before"? Alas, no, for the gift before us is of our own making and its walls and edges fall into the ground as irresistibly as the plummet falls to the bottom of the sea.

In order to link ourselves and nature in any way with the solidity and angularity of the house, we must create the illusion that we are utterly satisfied with its appearance and thus design a frank and direct approach to its best feature. This feature need not be utilitarian. We do not have to run a line directly to an entrance, but by methods of persuasion (and a hedge is one of the best) allow regular horizontal lines of vegetation to rise as it were in greeting to connect the house with the grounds. Not only upward must this connection be made but from the outer fringe of the property to the façade of the dwelling. Our style of approach must be by a succession of harmonious stages, parallelisms, we may call them.

It is plain, to return to the analogy of dress design, that horizontal stripes make the large appear larger while vertical stripes make the same dimensions appear taller and narrower. So in dealing with our house when we wish to reduce its apparent height we imprint upon it entourage the impression of stripes by seeing to it that our design includes certain uninterrupted parallel lines covering the extent of the grounds up to and including the very walls of the house. It has been most successfully demonstrated that bands of lattice work or the projection of a pergola at the first floor level gives space for vines, thus connectinig natural forms with their softening effects to the formality of building material. Further to identify and locate these successive parallels we commence from our vantage point on the bench and look across two edges of a little pool, then across four lines which are the edges of flower beds, a double line of hedge beyond which takes us logically to some sort of terrace or entrance where we might look through an opening showing the edges of steps. These, together with parallels on the house itself and certain deftly placed trees which should accent the extremes of our composition, give us a dozen or more lines pulling for the house instead of against it.

Drawn by Elizabeth Woolley for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Before Planting

Perhaps From One of Our Windows We See, Beyond Our Line, Only Our Neighbor's Gravel Driveway and His Garage Doors. What Can We Do to Improve This View?

Drawn by Elizabeth Woolley for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

After Planting

Our Neighbor Has Two Beautiful Fir Trees Which We Include in Our Plan. An Attractive Screen of Lattice, Vines and Shrubbery Can Improve Our View From the Window in Some Such Way As This.

Plants Under Windows

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PLANTS under windows deserve special consideration, because they are decorative from within as well as from without. It's a very pleasant sight, indeed, to see gay nasturtiums or hollyhocks peeping in the window! Plants under the window also furnish privacy and shade, when suitably chosen.

As to the decorative, so simple and hardy a planting as a golden privet bush is delightful, for it will grow tall enough completely to screen a window. And when the sun shines through it, the picture from within is truly beautiful. The city dweller is refreshed from pavements and walls, with such an outlook. The advantage of such a shrub is that it is permanent and requires little care, beyond a trimming once a season.

Where privacy is a much desired object, a trellis first erected before the window, helps. Then vines and rose bushes will be sure to screen. Honeysuckle, jasmine, wistaria, trumpet vines, clematis are all useful, and will send a lovely fragrance into rooms at dusk. For the breakfast room, no vine is more appropriate for blooming with the morning sun than the morning glory. And it's so easy to plant a few seeds, that will usually sow themselves in, a second season. A few strings will help twine these upward. Rambler roses are lovely for growing under windows and sometimes are most graceful trained around like a frame.

Certain types of homes are most picturesque with certain plants growing under the window. The white Colonial home may have a lilac bush thriving close to the blinds, or tall hollyhocks. Plants need not be tall. Foxgloves and Canterbury bells are attractive for medium height.

If bedrooms are on the first floor, flowers make a lovely screen, and hollyhocks are again useful. Cosmos are successful and furnish a lacy fern-like foliage that is pretty to look out upon. A small package of this seed will produce as much greenery, with flowers to pick, as a more expensive shrub that will take longer than a season to grow over a window.

Another way to have flowers peep in at the windows, is to use a window box. Even these can be made to grow up and furnish a screen. Gay geraniums are always jolly under a kitchen window and make the room pleasant. But they can be used in boxes in front of second-story windows just as well. If the house is rather drab, the bright flowers add a great deal. Lush ferns give a woodsy air to any window and are equally successful in any north exposure. A few pink begonias add color and grow equally well. Flower pots can be fastened to the window frame with a single wrought-iron bracket. Different flowers can this way be used, for variety's sake. If there is a deep ledge in front of the window, a number of pots can be placed in front of the window if a little railing is provided to keep them from slipping.

Other shrubs that will grow window height include yellow broom, Japanese lilac in both lilac and white, Japanese holly, the glossy green coprosma or varnish plant, syringa, shrub hydrangeas, cotoneaster, weigelia and pussy willows.

A Handbook for Gardeners

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANY book by L. H. Bailey is an event to the garden minded, and the "Gardener's Handbook recently published by The Macmillan Company, New York, ($3.00) is no exception. It has the make-up of a botany, being an alphabetically arranged reference work on the raising of vegetables and fruit, and the growing of many kinds of ornamental annuals and perennials in the home grounds. The book is generous with drawings and diagrams, and concise with accurate and practical information. We recommend it as a final reference work for the average practical gardener.

To give an idea of the treatment of material let us look up "Pansy," easily found among the "p's" for the subjects are as available as the words in a dictionary. After giving the "family," there comes a discussion of how to grow pansies, the soil and treatment they like, how to get blooms the first season by starting them from seed boxes in January or February, how to achieve rich full flowers. The "cousins" of the pansies are then discussed—the cultivated violas and sweet violets. A sketch gives a swift idea of the main characteristics of the pansy, the Viola tricolor, and the wild violet. Lastly there is included a list of 10 species of Viola as among those adaptable for colonizing in edgings and wild places in rock gardens.

Nearly five pages are given to a little article on perennials. Recalling the questions we have received from beginner-gardeners to whom the terms "perennial," "annual," and "biennial" were confusing, we find this discussion just the sort of answer that would clear the fogs. Suggestive lists of perennials for the central and eastern parts of the United States are given according to colors. A useful feature.

The article on Rock Gardens gives fundamentals of designing one, as well as typical rock garden plants. The article on Glass Structures, illustrated by a sketch showing how to make a cold frame, deals with everything from greenhouses and hot beds and how to heat them, to the simplest kind of cold-frame.

This book and that old reliable of Bailey's called "Hortus" would enable the garden maker to feel well provided with reference material.

M. J. T.

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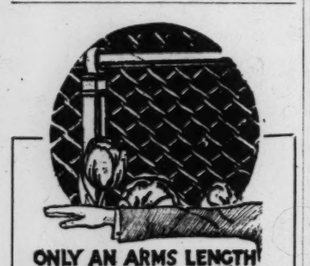

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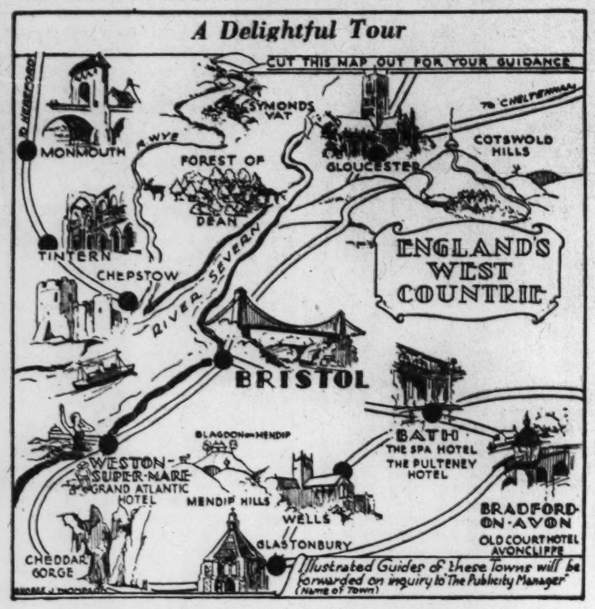

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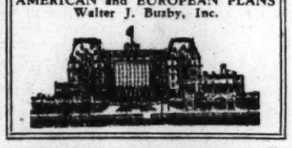

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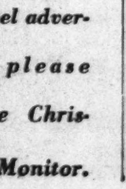

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Financial: Market Quotations

Most Attention Is Directed To Motor Equities

Stock Market Emerges From Recent Lethargy and Advances Well

By Forrest Price

Stocks had a mild awakening today.

In fact there were periods when the market was actually active.

There has been no particular development to bring about the change from lethargic conditions but just an accumulation of favorable happenings.

For the market was stronger. Of course the settlement of the motor strike at Detroit had much to do with the improvement. The motor stocks led the procession upward. Nash was an exception, losing a point because the dividend was passed yesterday.

Another favorable factor was the substantial increase in steel production and shipments. Reports that the stock exchange control bill would probably have one or two of its teeth extracted also were a bullish influence.

The rails and a flock of industrials made a good showing.

Shares transferred totaled about 1,750 000.

Bond prices held close to yesterday's best level, some going even higher. A few corporate loans ascended fractions to around a point. On the belief that there is a growing demand for copper metal Chile Copper 5s rose about two points to a new high for the year.

There was general betterment in commodity prices. Bar silver rose to the highest point since 1930. Lead had another good advance on top of yesterday's rise. Copper, rubber and cotton were higher, likewise the grains.

Whether the market in the immediate future will react or not is anybody's guess. But those on the constructive side are encouraged by the persistent resistance to profit-taking that stocks have shown for a long period. They hold that if the market can stand up as it has done in the face of a multitude of handicaps, legislative and otherwise, it is resting on a sound foundation. They contend that for the investor at least, this is no time to sell, and that the long-pull position is the one to take.

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Better news developments gave the stock market a brisk upward push today, and prices of the more active issues rallied 1 to around 2 points.

After a slow opening, shares encountered expanded buying demand in the second hour and the ticker tape was pressed for a time. Trading quieted later.

Automobile issues, including Chrysler, General Motors, Hudson and Motor Products, came back 1 to more than 2 points on the overnight labor agreement. Others making similar gains included Santa Fe, Union Pacific, International Harvester, Case, American Telephone United States Steel, Goodyear, Armour preferred, American Can, Sears Roebuck, J. J. Newberry and American Commercial Alcohol.

Utilities' Position

Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey and Columbia Gas were little better than even.

The failure of most of the utilities to reflect the brighter sentiment was not unexpected in view of the New York State Senate's action in reversing its previous stand by passing the municipal ownership bill, key measure in Governor Lehman's utility reform program.

The trend in the steel industry was shown by the report of the U. S. Steel Corp. on its March shipments of finished products. The month's total was 588,209 tons compared with 385,500 tons in February and 256,793 in the like month last year. Shipments in March, 1932, amounted to 388,579 tons and in March, 1931, they were up to 907,251 tons.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, at the same time, estimated March production by its members would total 262,156 cars and trucks compared with 175,386 in February, an increase of 49 per cent, and 84,983 in March last year, a gain of 208 per cent. All important motor producers, with the exception of Ford, are members of the chamber. The number of workers, it was said, was the largest since September, 1929. It was also stated that unfilled orders were exceptionally large.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market held to a steady course today, with trading in moderate volume. Prime loans were generally a shade higher, and the majority of secondary loans remained close to the final levels of yesterday.

U. S. Governments moved within the same narrow range as shown in recent sessions. About half the Treasury list was quoted 1/32d to 3/32s of a point higher, with the remainder off 1/32d to 2/32s.

Further support in Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950 lifted the price about a point, but in most other low-priced rail issues trading was small and values only nominally changed. International Telephone 5s were soft, receding a major fraction. National Dairy Products 5½s climbed half a point to a 1934 peak. Some of the oil company issues were quoted slightly higher.

German issues were pushed down to net low levels under further liquidation based on the uncertain outlook for interest and amortization service on the Reich's long-term debt. The Young Plan Loan dropped more than a point, while the Dawes 7s yielded a major fraction. Argentine 6s were a strong feature of South Americans, rising several points. French 7½s and Norway 6s were fractionally better.

Jewel Tea Co. Sales Up

NEW YORK, April 10—Jewel Tea Company's sales for the four weeks ended March 24 totaled $1,335,685, an increase of 26.9 per cent over the 1933 period. The average number of stores in operation during the recent interval was 1498, compared with 1431 a year ago.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 10	Last Apr. 9
106	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	106	106	106	
11⅞	6⅝		Adams Express	900	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	9¾
34⅛	16	1¼	Adams Millis	3700	32⅞	31¾	32¾	33
11⅜	7⅜		Addressograph	1400	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	10
7⅝	5⅛		Advance Rumely	300	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
9⅝	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	
106¼	93⅜	3	Air Reduction	1200	99½	98¾	99¼	98⅛
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2700	22	21⅛	21¾	21⅝
5¼	2¾		Alleghany Corp	9000	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
16⅛	5⅜		Allegh pf ww xxx	11200	16⅛	15⅝	16	15⅝
14⅜	5¼		Alleghany pf xw	1700	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	13½
14⅝	5⅝		Allegh pf ww XL	2700	14⅝	14	14	14⅛
160⅜	144	6*	Allied Chem	100	152½	152½	152½	151½
25⅜	16⅛		Allis Chalmers	4700	20⅝	19½	20⅛	19⅝
30⅛	12⅝		Alpha Port Cem	600	15¾	15	15¾	
6	4		Amal Leather	100	6	6	6	
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	1700	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	52½
36	25¼		Am Agri Chem	1100	31	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
23	14½		Am Bank Note	1000	20¼	19⅜	20⅛	19½
49¾	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	160	48	47¾	47¾	
12¾	7½		Am Beet Sugar	700	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11½
65½	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	50	65½	64¾	65½	63½
28	28	.80	Am Brake S&F	200	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
108	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	107¾	107¾	107¾	108
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	2700	104	102¾	104	102
142	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	141½	141½	141½	140⅝
33⅜	23¼		Am Car & Fdry	200	28⅛	28½	28½	27½
62½	47		Am Com Alcohol	1400	51⅜	50½	51	50
5	2⅜		Am Encaustic T	700	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
13¾	7¾		Am & For Pow	2700	10¼	10	10	10
30	17		Am & For Pow pf	100	22½	22½	22½	
25	12		Am & Fer Pow	200	18	18	18	
17½	9¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	700	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
22⅜	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
42¼	30⅞		Am Hide & L pf	1100	40¼	39¾	40⅛	
10	6⅛		Am Ice	700	9½	9⅜	9½	9¼
45⅛	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	100	43⅛	43½	43⅝	
11	6½		Am International	1900	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	8½
1½	¾		Am La France	300	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
38¾	26¼	..	Am Locomotive	900	34	33¾	34	33½
9¾	3¼	..	Am Match & Met	200	7	7	7	
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	6000	26⅝	26	26⅝	26
34¾	30	1½	Am News	50	30	30	30	30
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	2700	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
17⅜	13¾	..	Am Radiator	11000	16	15½	15⅝	15½
28¼	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	7000	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	23⅞
50	36	4	Am Safety Razor	1000	40½	40	40½	
7¾	3½	..	Am Seating	1400	5¾	5½	5½	
51¼	40¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7000	45⅞	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜
119	100	7g	Am Smelt & R pf	100	119	119	119	118½
26½	19	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	22	21¾	21¾	21½
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	1200	41	40¾	40⅝	40
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	55	54½	55	
110¼	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝	
125¼	107⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	3000	119⅛	118½	119⅛	118¼
13	4⅞	h	Am Type Fndrs	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
28⅜	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	90	21	19¾	21	19⅜
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	1900	21	20⅜	20⅞	20⅝
17½	9¾	..	Am Woolen	1000	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
83¾	61⅜	1¼g	Am Woolen pf	1000	76¾	76	76¾	76
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	700	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
9	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
17⅜	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	29700	17½	17	17⅜	17
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	700	21⅜	21	21⅜	20½
93½	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	40	93	93	93	
9⅛	6¾	..	Andes Copper	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	8¾
33	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	600	31⅜	31½	31⅜	
91½	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	300	90½	90½	90½	91
7¾	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	12700	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¼
3¾	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	3000	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
69⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	7900	69⅞	68½	69⅝	68½
8⅜	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	700	7¾	7	7¾	
9	4¼	..	Ardloom Corp	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
9	5	..	Art Metal Const	210	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	7
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	1100	16½	15½	16⅜	15⅝
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	3700	69	66½	69	67
85½	70½	4.80e	Atchison Pf	100	83	83	83	81¾
54⅛	39	..	Atl Coast Line	700	49	47⅝	49	48
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	6000	30¾	30⅛	30¼	30
57⅜	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	4100	53¼	52	52½	51¼
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	1900	15¼	15	15¼	14⅝
59	39½	4	Austin Nichols A	10	55	55	55	54
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	7100	9¼	8⅞	9	8⅞

—B—

16	11	..	Baldwin Loco	4700	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅜
58⅛	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1000	58⅜	56⅜	58¼	56
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	3000	30¼	29¾	30⅛	29⅜
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	33⅜	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜
99	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	20	95	95	95	95
6⅛	3⅜	2½	Bangor & Aroos	700	4¾	4	4¼	4
6⅛	3	..	Barker Bros	1000	5¼	4	4¼	5
10	7⅜	..	Barnsdall A	9700	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅜
18	10¾	..	Beatrice Cream	400	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14⅝
64	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack N	200	64	64	64	
14⅜	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	13000	14⅜	14¼	14½	14
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	9100	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	18½
18	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1000	17½	17	17½	17⅛
34¼	26½	.25b	Best & Co	1000	34¼	34	34⅛	33⅞
49½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	9100	44¼	43¼	44	43¼
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	700	75¾	75¼	76	76
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	10	34ff	34¼	34¼	34½
16¼	10⅜	..	Blaw Knox	100	14	14	14	13⅝
26	18	.10b	Bloomingdale	10	22	22	22	23
56¼	48⅛	..	Blumenthal pf	60	51	50¼	51	
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1000	64	63¼	63¾	63¾
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	4000	23⅜	23	23¼	23¼
28¾	20¾	1	Borg Warner	2100	25¾	25¼	25⅜	24¾
19⅛	11	..	Boston & Maine	100	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
3	1	h	Botany Mills A pf	100	2	2	2	
18⅛	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	4700	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	16⅜
24¼	15	1	Briggs & Strat	700	24	23½	24	23¼
16¼	10¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	1900	11¾	10¾	11	11¼
38½	6¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	68	68	68	68½
10⅞	7	..	Brunswick Balke	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
9⅜	6⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	11¼
7⅞	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	700	5½	5	5	5
37⅜	25	.50	Budd Mfg pf	200	31½	31½	31½	31⅜
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	600	4	3⅞	4	4
15⅛	7¾	..	Bullard	600	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12⅛
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	310	10¼	9¾	10⅛	10¾
19⅜	14¾	.40	Burroughs Add	800	16¼	16	16¼	15¾
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1700	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
2½	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
4¾	2⅜	..	Butterick	700	3½	3½	3½	3½
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	1300	28½	27⅞	28¼	27
63	47¼	..	Byers pf	70	57½	57½	57½	57½

—C—

27¼	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	700	27½	27	27	
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z&L	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	3500	6⅛	5⅞	6	6⅛
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	14	14	14	14⅛
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	600	27½	26¾	27⅛	26½
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	2800	17⅜	16¾	17	16¾
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	900	38	37¾	37⅞	37¾
9¾	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	8½	8½	8½	7¾
86¾	65⅛	..	Case Thresh	1500	73½	71¾	72⅝	72
32⅞	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	3900	32⅞	31⅝	32¾	31½
44⅞	33⅝	..	Celanese Corp	3600	37	36⅜	36⅝	35⅞
4¾	2½	h	Celotex Co	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
3¼	1¼	..	Celotex Co pf	5600	3¾	3¼	3¼	3
17¾	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	340	17¾	16	17½	16
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	1100	26¾	26¼	26¾	26½
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	800	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
40¼	31¼	.50b	Serro de Pasco	12500	38¾	37⅞	38¼	37¾
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	1800	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
47¾	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	10600	47¾	47	47¾	46¾
47⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	9800	47¾	46⅞	47¼	46⅞
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	900	11½	11⅜	11½	11
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	600	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6½
13¼	6¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1700	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	10⅞
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	2100	13⅜	13¼	13½	13
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	8⅝	8	8½	
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1000	20¼	20	20	20
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	5	5	5	
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	500	9½	9¼	9½	
17½	13	..	Chile Copper	160	17½	16⅝	16⅝	17⅜
60⅝	49½	1	Chrysler	24800	55¼	53⅞	54⅞	53½
80	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	130	80	80	80	79½
1¼	¾	..	City Stores vtc	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
21¾	8¾	.20b	Clark Equipmen	100	16½	16½	16½	
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	200	44¼	44	44	44
18½	9¾	..	Colgate-Palm-P	15300	18	17½	17¾	17⅜
89	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	89	88	88	
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	1000	24½	23⅜	24⅛	24
93	79	7	Collins & A pf	10	90¾	90¾	90¾	91
8¾	3⅝	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	10	36	36	36	36
33½	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	40	27¾	27	27¾	27¾
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbus Gas	4800	15⅜	15	15¼	15⅛
76½	52	6	Columbia G pf A	700	74	73	74	73
31	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1200	30½	29½	30⅛	29½
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	1800	70⅜	69	69¾	69¾
32⅞	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	5600	33¼	32	33	32
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	43	42	43	
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	30	28⅝	28½	28½	27⅝
59½	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	4800	59½	58¼	59⅜	58
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	9800	29½	29	29¼	29⅞
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	7800	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth & S 8pf	1600	43¾	41½	43¼	42¼
21¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1300	28¼	27⅞	28	27⅞
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	600	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film I pf	200	16	16	16	15⅞
47⅜	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	6200	38	37½	37¾	37⅝
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	18300	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12¼
6⅝	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
2¼	⅞	..	Consol Textile	5200	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
.10	6½	..	Container A	3400	10½	9½	10	9⅜
4½	2⅜	..	Container B	1500	4¼	4	4¼	4
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	2600	12½	12	12	12½
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	59⅞	58⅞	59¾	60
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	3100	81⅝	79¼	81⅝	79
11¾	7½	..	Cont Dia Fiber	100	10	10	10	
34⅞	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	31½	31½	31½	
2⅞	1⅞	..	Cont Motors	1000	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
20⅞	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	15300	21	20¼	21	20¼
84½	69¼	3	Corn Products	1800	76½	75¾	76½	75¼
8⅞	3¾	..	Coty	1200	7½	7	7	7¼
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	700	33	32½	32⅞	32½
15	8	..	Crosley Radio	700	13¾	13	13	13½
36¼	28½	..	Crown Cork & S	1200	31	29	30½	
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	39½	39½	39¼	39
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	700	32¾	32½	32½	32½
69¼	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	58	58	58	
3⅛	1¼	..	Cuban Am Sugar	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9¾	3½	..	Cuban Am Sugar	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅜
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	46½	46⅜	46½	47
71½	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	2700	71½	71	71¼	70¾
32⅞	23½	..	Curtis Publishg	6800	26	25¼	25¾	25
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	6900	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3800	11¾	11½	11½	11½
71	68½	8	Cushman 8%	10	70	70	70	
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	300	18¾	18¾	18¾	

—D—

34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	2300	30¾	29¾	30½	29½
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	14¾	14¼	14¼	14
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	700	66	64½	66	
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	1900	28⅞	28¼	28¾	28
13¼	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	10½	10½	10½	
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	81	81	81	81
99½	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	600	49	48	49	48
109	99	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	105½	105½	105½	
28½	23	1	Diamond Match	400	24	24	24	24½
31½	28½	1½	Diamond M pf	400	30¼	30¼	30¼	
40⅞	33	1.25f	Dome Mines	3100	39	38¼	39	38¾
23	19	1.20f	Dominion Stores	900	22½	22¼	22¼	22½
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	2500	25¾	25	25	24¾
103⅞	90⅜	2	du Pont de Nem	1600	99	97¾	97⅞	97⅞
121	115	6	du Pont deb	200	120½	120	120	
101½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	90	101½	100¾	101⅛	100¾

—E—

12¾	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	600	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	10
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	400	89¾	89	89⅝	89½
22⅜	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	200	20½	20	20½	19⅜
19¼	11⅜	..	Eitington Schild	100	15½	15½	15½	13½
31⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3400	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	28½
7⅛	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	900	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜
7¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	4600	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	800	7¼	7	7¼	7
19¾	8	..	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	700	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	600	14½	14⅜	14⅝	15
1⅜	⅝	h	Elk Horn Coal	400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
8¾	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	400	18⅝	14¾	15⅝	15½
10⅝	8½	1	Equitable Off Bld	200	8¾	8¼	8½	8¼
24½	13⅜	..	Erie RR	300	22¼	22¼	22¼	21¼
28⅛	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	27	27	27	26
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	300	12	11¾	12	
23⅜	9	..	Evans Products	11400	22¾	21½	22¾	21½
10¼	4	..	Exchange Buffet	270	9	8½	8½	

—F—

9⅛	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	30	9½	8⅜	8⅜	9
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	30	52½	52½	52½	..
11¼	7¼	..	Fed Lt & Trac	300	9⅝	9½	9½	..
95	70	..	Fed M & S pf	400	95	94½	95	..
5⅜	2	..	Fed SecrewW	100	4½	4½	4½	..
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
31	22¾	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	30½	30½	30½	29½
34½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
11	5	.64	Fifth Ave Bush	40	9¼	8¾	9¼	
28½	25	.80f	Filene's Sons Co	60	28½	28	28	
25¼	18	.40	Firestone T&R	1200	22	21½	21⅜	21⅛
81½	71	6	Firstn T&R pr A	100	80	80	80	
65	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	800	65	64⅜	65	64⅜
24½	15	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	24	24	24	
17⅝	9⅜	..	Follansbee B	1000	13¼	13	13	12½
16⅞	10⅛	..	Food Mach	100	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
22	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	19½	18¼	19¼	18½
17¼	12½	..	Foundation	600	16	15½	16	15½
17⅜	12¼	..	Fox Film A	3200	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
50⅝	40¾	2	Freeport Texas	2400	44¼	43¾	44¼	46
17	9	..	Fuller 2pf	80	15¼	15	15¼	15

—G—

4⅝	2⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	400	3½	3½	3½	
20	11½	..	Gamewell	120	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
87	79	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	83	83

Financial: News and Comment

Where to Place Stock Exchange Control Debated

Bill May Be Held in Committee Until President's Return

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Congressional proponents of placing the Federal Trade Commission in charge of the stock exchanges today looked to President Roosevelt for support in retaining this plan.

Friends of the proposal are considering the advisability of holding the Fletcher-Rayburn market control bill in the Senate Banking Committee until the President returns.

The Senate group upset the plans of the bill's authors yesterday with a sudden 10 to 8 vote in favor of a plan by Senator Glass (D.) of Virginia, which would set up a separate independent commission to control the stock exchanges.

This was exactly in line with proposals first put forward by the New York and other exchanges, and the vote was interpreted as a swing toward Wall Street ideas.

Senator Glass said, however, that he had not even heard the plan suggested by Richard Whitney, president of the New York exchange, and added:

"My proposition arose out of an aversion to having the Federal Reserve System connected with it in any way. The stock exchange head had nothing in the world to do with it, and I doubt that he influenced a single vote in the committee."

Senator Glass added that he personally would be glad to "abolish the exchange." One of the builders of the Federal Reserve System, the Virginian objected to proposals that would turn margin provision control over to the Reserve Board, leaving the rest with the Trade Commission.

Friends of Trade Commission control felt that with Mr. Roosevelt's influence for this plan, which he has supported from the outset, they might be able to reverse the committee's action. Half the votes for the creation of a new and independent regulatory body were cast by Democrats.

Others among the bill's supporters predicted that, regardless of the committee's action, the House and Senate would vote to leave jurisdiction over the exchanges with the Trade Commission and the Reserve Board.

The banking committee today called Eugene Black, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, to explain his ideas in executive session. After that Chairman Fletcher planned to keep the members together for a vote on the much-controverted marginal provision.

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP) — The Senate Banking Committee today adopted the controversial section of the revised stock market control bill relating to segregation of broker and dealer activities, permitting the regulatory body to lay down rules governing the subject.

The segregation section as approved would direct the regulatory body to set up regulations governing trading for their own account by brokers and exchange members.

It would not prohibit trading by brokers, as the original bill did.

The committee postponed action on the marginal section of the bill, though Senator Glass (D., Va.) carried to the meeting a proposal from Eugene Black, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, to eliminate the fixed margin limitations.

Wholesale Prices Drop Further In Week of March 31

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—Wholesale commodity prices dropped one-tenth of 1 per cent during the week ended March 31, according to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

Present prices are 73.4 per cent of the 1926 average, as compared with 73.5 per cent for the week ended March 24. The net drop during the last three weeks is equal to one-half of 1 per cent.

The index is 22 per cent higher than the corresponding week of last year and 11¼ per cent above the like week of two years ago, when the indexes were 60.1 and 65.9, respectively. The average wholesale price level remained at slightly less than 4 per cent above that of the first week of January.

The price decline of last week is primarily attributable to changes that occurred in two of the 10 major groups of commodities, namely foods and textile products. Three groups, hides and leather products, miscellaneous commodities and building materials showed upward price trends. The remaining five groups remained unchanged:

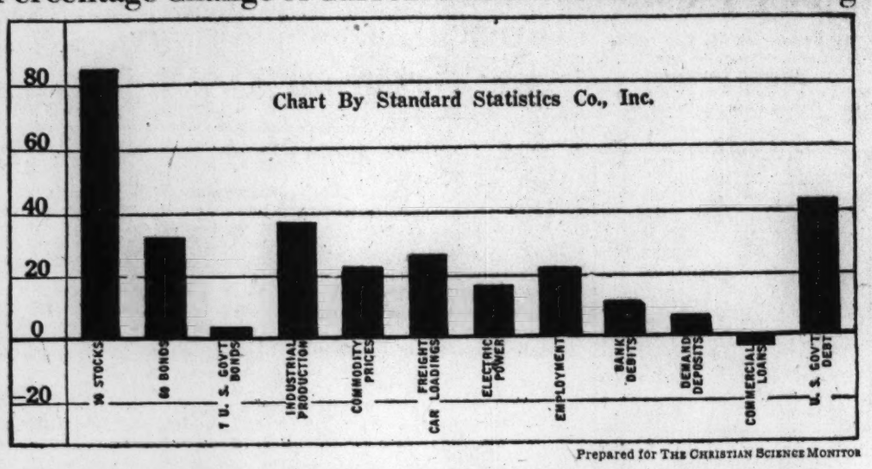
	Week ended Mar. 31 '34	Mar. 24 '34	Mar. 1 '33	Apr. 4 '33
All commodities	73.4	73.5	60.1	59.6
Farm products	61.4	61.4	43.4	40.6
Foods	66.5	67.3	54.7	53.4
Hides & leather prod.	89.4	88.8	68.7	67.6
Textile products	75.8	76.0	51.0	50.6
Fuel and ltg materials	72.4	72.4	63.2	64.4
Metals and metal prod	86.4	86.4	77.0	77.4
Building materials	86.3	86.2	70.4	70.1
Chemicals and drugs	75.8	75.8	71.6	71.3
Housefurnishing goods	82.5	82.5	72.3	72.7
Miscellaneous	69.3	69.2	57.7	59.6
All commodities other than farm pr & fds	78.6	78.6	65.7	66.2

Kansas City Southern Appeals Court Ruling

KANSAS CITY, April 10 (AP)—The Kansas City Southern Railroad appealed from a federal court ruling Albert P. Evarts, New York broker, was entitled to the transfer and enfranchisement of 2000 shares of the railroad stock, part of a block that came to him as a partner in the firm Paine, Webber & Co., which holds the entire 104,500 shares.

Mr. Evart's case is a test to establish the voting rights of the 104,500 shares, a fifth of the entire voting stock of the road. This block once was held by the Van Sweringen interests, and later was controlled by the Chicago, Great Western Railroad.

Percentage Change of Current Business Data From Year Ago



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE above chart presents a condensed picture of the course of recovery to date. Relative appreciation in equities, bonds, production, carloadings and commodity prices follows the general pattern experienced in former early recovery stages.

On the other hand, total employment has expanded faster than normal, owing to Government activities.

The unusually sharp increase in Government debt and the actual decrease in commercial loans emphasize the extent to which industry is depending on federal aid to finance trade expansion.

State Banking Reorganization In Mississippi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss., April 10—Reorganization of the state banking department has been effected by the Mississippi Legislature as one of the major governmental changes voted at the 1934 session.

The act, approved by Gov. Sennett Conner, sets up a new state department of bank supervision and, according to its sponsors, gives Mississippi one of the most modern banking administrative systems in the country.

Selection of the State Superintendent of Banks is taken from the hands of the Mississippi Bankers' Association and vested in the Governor, who will appoint the executive to be known as State Comptroller of Banks. The revision carried the proviso that J. S. Love, veteran superintendent, shall retain his post until Jan. 1, when Governor Conner will make the initial appointment.

The act provides that the new department shall not liquidate banks but, within 90 days of closing an institution for insolvency, shall attempt to sell its assets to a going bank. If no sale is consummated, the bank then goes into hands of a receiver named by a judge of chancery court or to a liquidating corporation formed by depositors.

Any bank is permitted to make a loan up to $2500 to a director, officer or employee but on loans above that amount to any of the three every director present at the meeting at which the loan is approved automatically becomes a guarantor of the note. Every person obtaining a loan of $500 or more is to be required to file a financial statement.

The law repeals the double liability law in institutions joining the Federal Insurance Deposit Corporation and repeals a 3 per cent assessment against banks for a guaranty fund and another one-fourth of 1 per cent assessment collected against state guaranty bonds.

The law empowers the comptroller to prevent payment of a dividend by any bank whose condition he believes is such as not to warrant it.

Renominate Whitney To Head of Exchange

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Richard Whitney has been renominated for the office of president of the New York Stock Exchange at the election of officers on May 14.

Heretofore nomination, which is made by a nominating committee, has been tantamount to election. Mr. Whitney will have completed his fourth term as president on May 14.

The nominating committee named three new members of the board of governors, renominated Warren B. Nash for treasurer and E. H. H. Simmons, a former president, for the office of trustee of the gratuity fund.

Maurice L. Farrell, Laurence M. Marks, and Roger D. Mellick were the new members proposed for the governing board. James C. Auchincloss, George U. Harris, and Jay F. Carlisle, were not renominated.

Agricultural Credit Ceases to Make Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—With the production credit associations now making loans to farmers and stockmen in practically every part of the country where such credit is needed, Gov. William I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration announces that the offices of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations will no longer receive new applications for loans.

"Farmers and stockmen may now obtain production loans bearing 5½ per cent interest through a nation-wide system of 658 production credit associations which have been established as permanent sources of agricultural and livestock credit," Governor Myers said.

New $45,000,000 Issue Is Oversubscribed

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent for the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, announces an oversubscription and closing of the books on the offering of a new issue of $45,000,000 2 per cent debentures maturing in 9 to 12 months.

Two-thirds of the proceeds, or $30,000,000, will be used to refund existing debentures, and $15,000,000 will supply fresh funds for expanding operations of the 12 banks, he said.

Proposes Deduction From Taxes For New Buying of Machinery

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—A proposal that taxpayers be given a substantial deduction from taxable income for purchases in the current year of new machinery and equipment in addition to the normal allowance for obsolescence and depreciation for replacement of equipment is favored by a group of leaders in finance, economics and business.

The proposal was presented by Harry Cohen, economist of Bear Stearns & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, as an amendment to the House Bill 7835 and the tax bill now before the Senate.

In discussing the necessity for this, Mr. Cohen, in a statement yesterday, points out that the need for new machinery is obvious, not only to modernize plant equipment and reduce costs, but as a stimulant to the capital goods industries.

"It is my belief that an amendment of this nature will create a special inducement to many companies to replace worn-out equipment," he says. "It may occasion some loss of revenue to the government from income taxes which on the other hand will be more than offset by the increased profits earned by taxpayers who would benefit from the manufacture of such new machinery, in addition to affording the opportunity for a considerable increase in labor and wages from the manufacture, transportation and installation of such equipment."

Proposes a Three-Point Program To Promote Aviation

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—A three point program "for constructive legislation to insure the continuance of the rapid advance which aviation has made in the last few years" is proposed by Ernest R. Breech, president of North American Aviation, Inc., in a letter to stockholders. Mr. Breech favors:

1. The immediate creation of a separate regulatory body to perform such supervision over the air lines as the Interstate Commerce Commission exercises over railroads.

2. Issuance of certificates of necessity and convenience by this regulatory board to all air lines operating on Feb. 19, 1934, and which had been operating on a fixed daily schedule for a period of six months prior thereto.

3. Authorizing the Postmaster-General to place mail on all air lines operating under such certificates at sound and reasonable rates to be determined by the federal regulatory board.

Mr. Breech said in his letter that in his opinion the McKellar-Black bill for permanent air-mail legislation "will virtually result in the destruction of the value of investments of all stockholders in previous air-mail operating companies."

U. S. Spending Passes $5,000,000,000 Figure

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Federal spending in the fiscal year which ends June 30 today passed $5,000,000,000.

On April 5, the latest date available, the Government had spent $5,005,462,333, as compared with $3,833,252,776 last year.

The deficit that day stood at $2,655,107,341, as compared with $2,287,945,312 a year ago.

Of the $5,000,000,000 outlay, $2,018,950,000 went to routine expenditures, $2,986,512,000 to emergency recovery costs.

The public debt today was listed by the Treasury at $26,179,042,000, as compared with $21,457,652,000 a year ago.

The five billion spent in a little over nine months of the 1934 fiscal year was nearly the total of entire spending in the 1932 and 1933 fiscal years. In 1932 government outlays were $5,154,000,000 and the next year $5,143,000,000.

Eighty-Two Banks Reopen During Week of April 7

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—Bank openings for the week just passed totaled 82, of which 11 were national and 71 were state-chartered institutions, bringing the total of new reopened banks for 1934, to date, to 155, the American Banker reports.

"Lifting of nominal restrictions on 50 state-chartered institutions in Vermont, permitting fully unrestricted withdrawals after April 1 and membership in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation temporary fund, accounted for the unusually high total of reopenings for the week," the newspaper states.

Asserts Too Much Stress on Reform Hampers Recovery

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—A dangerous threat to a rapidly advancing business recovery is seen by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the pending stock exchange control legislation and the Wagner bill to outlaw employer domination of labor organizations.

With these two measures it grouped the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill and the Connery mandatory 30-hour-week bill in a general criticism as unnecessarily restrictive and tending to cancel the gains business has scored in recent months.

Meanwhile, a sub-committee of the House Interstate Commerce Committee brought the stock exchange bill closer to the desires of Wall Street spokesmen by exempting state and municipal bonds from its provisions.

The Senate Banking Committee has before it the controversial margin section with indications that its 60 per cent cash margin requirement will be eliminated and the whole subject left to the determination of the Federal Reserve Board.

Good Recovery Signs

"On every hand there appear encouraging signs of further business recovery," the chamber reported in its fortnightly summary of national business affairs. "More men are being put to work at better wages. Firms and corporations, long in the red, are either over the line or getting closer to the black.

"Some of the recovery legislation enacted in the last year has had a wholesome effect in laying the basis for business recovery and in strengthening the nation's banking structure.

"But attention is now centering on the need of business for opportunity to continue its forward movement, unhampered by new and unnecessary restrictions. Certain legislation, some of it on the statute books and some now pending in Congress, threatens this advance.

"Proposed labor legislation produces much uncertainty. The Wagner labor disputes bill, which would do away with company shop organizations and impose outside unions on employers, offers a threat of strikes and other labor difficulties.

"The Wagner-Lewis bill for unemployment reserves, proposing a tax on the country's pay rolls of $1,000,000,000 a year, would put an impossible burden upon industry. The Connery bill, making a 30-hour week mandatory for all industry, would be detrimental to recovery.

Dries Up Capital Markets

"Business needs capital, yet the Securities Act, hastily passed last year to protect investors, has dried up capital markets. The stock exchange bill, designed to regulate exchanges, would, if enacted in its present form, open the door to further governmental interference with business firms whose securities are listed.

"Taxation legislation, now pending, contains provisions such as the reimposition of the capital stock and excess profits taxes, which would adversely affect business expansion. . . .

"Many troublesome problems must be worked out before the country is again firmly on its feet economically. But it seems that most of these questions must be solved in the light of practical business experience and not through too many legislative formulas.

"With indications of recovery becoming more pronounced, the general feeling of business is that less emphasis now should be placed on economic reforms and more attention should be given to the possibilities of recovery through a free operation of normal economic laws."

Central Bank's Loans Now Total $43,848,865

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—Up to March 31 the Central Bank for Cooperatives, Farm Credit Administration, approved 44 loans aggregating $43,848,865 to farmers' coöperative associations, according to a statement of the bank at the close of business that date. Of this amount $43,447,625 was to provide working capital to aid the associations in marketing the products of their members, and $401,240 was to finance physical facilities necessary for the coöperatives to carry on their business.

According to the statement, nearly half the total credit set up by these commitments was for cotton coöperatives—$20,878,200. Grain cooperatives were the next largest borrowers with a total of $10,182,500. Commitments to wool associations amounted to $5,000,000. Supply purchasing organizations obtained a credit of $4,826,600.

Cotton Cloth Sales Increase During the Week

Print and Broadcloths in Greatest Demand—Prices Irregular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 10—Business in the coarse yarn division of the primary cotton cloth market was somewhat improved last week.

It is estimated by competent authorities that sales of print cloths and broadcloths were approximately 70 per cent of production.

While prices of these goods were inclined to be soft in the early trading, they hardened during the week, and final prices were ⅛c higher in the leading numbers which brought them to about the same level as the closing prices of the previous week.

During recent weeks while the general market has been quite dull there have been unusually large sales of denims to the overall manufacturers who have taken the full production of the mills for several months ahead. Chambrays have also sold heavily to the work shirt trade. Jobbers are now busily engaged in the wholesale distribution of these goods.

Demand for Ginghams

There have also been phenomenal sales of ginghams. With only a single dissenter handlers of these goods agree that this is the best season they have had in nine years. Distribution of these goods goes on steadily at full capacity, and cutters have engaged goods for delivery as far ahead as July and August.

The congestion in finishing plants has been reflected in the substitution, in many cases, of dyed yarn woven goods sold direct from the mills instead of gray goods passed through the finishing plants. Many of these ginghams are made of combed yarn and sold in the fancy goods division.

The largest demand of these goods has been for qualities that sell for 13c to 15c, representing the firm close weaves which satisfy the eye and show the maximum value in cotton cloth markets. While the finer grades have sold in appreciable volume, the above qualities account for the mills engaging extra looms to produce the volume needed to cover their sales.

There is widespread interest in the promotion of the coming National Cotton Week. This has become an essential part of the activities of the Cotton Textile Institute. They have succeeded in interesting the greatest possible coöperation of an increasing number of producers, wholesalers and retailers.

Look to NRA Policies

The prevailing hesitation of buyers to cover their needs for the balance of the spring season is attributed largely to uncertainties at Washington. The prolonged delay in announcing the NRA policy is tending to strengthen resistance to Government intervention in industrial and mercantile affairs.

Merchants and manufacturers are depending upon the greater purchasing power recently forecast by wage increases in other industries to move out goods now in distributing channels.

In the fine goods division interest was considerably less satisfactory. Owing to the congestion in the finishing plants the spring season is practically ended. There were intermittent offerings of standard goods at concessions from standard prices. Inquiry was for quick goods, but few mills had any available.

Buyers were strongly encouraged to place orders for fall delivery now, and thus avoid a similar congestion in finishing plants in the early fall.

Factory Wages In New York State Up

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10 (AP)—An upswing in New York State factory wages and employment during February and March to the highest level since 1931 was on record today in the office of Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner.

An increase of 3.8 per cent in factory wage earners from February 15 to March 15 was recorded and their weekly wages were up 6.8 per cent. Factory employment thus rose to about 72 per cent and wages to about 58 per cent of what they were in 1925-27.

Lime, cement, plaster, silverware, Jewelry, boats and ships, knit goods (except silk), women's headware and canned and preserved goods industries showed sharp increases.

Beal Reëlected Head Of Boston Clearing House

At the annual meeting of the Boston Clearing House Association, Monday, Thomas P. Beal, president of the Second National Bank, was reëlected president, and Herbert E. Stone, vice-president of the Second National Bank, reëlected secretary.

Henry J. Nichols, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank, was elected chairman of the Clearing House Committee, the other members of which are: Philip Stockton, president First National Bank; Allan Forbes, president, State Street Trust Company; James Dean, chairman executive committee, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company; Raymond B. Cox, president, Webster and Atlas National Bank.

Delaware, Lackawanna Orders New Equipment

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad has placed orders for new equipment amounting to approximately $4,000,000 with five manufacturers.

Twenty locomotives were ordered from the American Locomotive Co.; 350 steel hopper cars from American Car & Foundry, and 150 from Magor Car Co., two oil-electric locomotives from General Motors Corp., and two from Ingersoll-Rand Co.

Argentine Industry Finding Its Own in Changing Economic Era

Domestic Manufacturers Are Now Replacing Imports of Foreign Goods—Packing, Textile, Sugar, Grains Among Leaders—1933 Output $815,000,000

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — Smoke from 20,000 factory chimneys is writing on Argentine skies the story of a changing economic era.

Home industry, born during the World War when Europe and America had to neglect their foreign trade, and nurtured during the depression by quotas, high tariffs and shortage of foreign exchange, is coming into its own with such strides that never again will Argentina buy abroad dozens of kinds of manufactures which it imported until 1930.

Industrial production in Argentina reached a value of $815,000,000 in 1934, it was revealed by a survey completed March 1 by the United States Chamber of Commerce here. With an investigation of $1,500,000 it employed 380,000 of the nation's 12,000,000 inhabitants.

Packing plants and wineries lead the list of industries, and textile manufacturers, tobacco products, sugar, wheat and corn products, printing, shoe manufacture, metallurgy and chemicals follow in order to make up the first 10 in value of production.

The wine, textile, meat packing, dairy products, furniture and shoe industries lead as employers of factory labor. The greatest capital is invested respectively in the production of wine, petroleum, textiles, meat products, sugar, metal manufactures and dairy products.

A generation ago Argentina, growing almost every product of the oil, shipped wheat to England and imported flour, drank foreign wines, and bought abroad finished products of every type it used.

Dr. Alexander V. Dye, United States Commercial Attaché, commenting upon the chamber survey, notes that within the last 20 years "a large volume of manufacturing has been built up behind a high tariff wall," and predicts "the country will probably become more and more an industrial nation while continuing for many years to be preeminently agricultural."

"During the last 70 years," he says, "Argentine parents in choosing careers for their sons, chose law, medicine, religion, politics, literature and leisure in preference to engineering, chemistry, science, industrial organization, merchandising and finance."

"The material development was left to foreigners. In the southern part of the United States, prior to the Civil War, the attitude of the community toward the humanities as opposed to the sciences was very similar to the attitude in Argentina 30 years later. It is probable that the same line of development will follow in Argentina as in the United States."

The chamber, pointing out that United States exports to Argentina zoomed during and after the World War from 14 per cent of the Argentine total in 1914 to 33 per cent in 1920 and 26 per cent in 1929, and now have receded again to 12.7 per cent, doubts that the depression accounts for all of the decline, and credits the rise of domestic manufacture as an important factor.

United Aircraft Earns 56c Share During Year 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—The United Aircraft and Transport Corporation, largest aviation company in the country, received as operating revenues for the year 1933 (including transport revenues and sales of aeronautical equipment) an aggregate of $26,359,059, according to the annual report submitted to stockholders by Philip G. Johnson, president.

After deducting all charges, preferred dividends and taxes, the consolidated net income for the year amounted to $1,176,111, which is equivalent to 56 cents a share of common stock. This compares with $1,107,658 for the year before, or the equivalent of 53 cents a share of common stock.

The transport subsidiaries, constituting the United Air Line system, have flown a total of over 60,000,000 miles, "a greater mileage than that flown by any other air-transport organization in the world," and 40 per cent of which has been flown by night, Mr. Johnson says.

The volume of passenger business in 1933 was 43 per cent more than in 1932. The poundage of express carried last year was 178 per cent greater than that transported in the previous year, it is reported.

The drastic reduction in mail pay that became effective July 1, 1933, reduced mail revenue about 30 per cent, Mr. Johnson continues. Earnings in the first three quarters were 15 cents, 35 cents and 26 cents a share, respectively, with a loss in the fourth quarter.

The manufacturing subsidiaries had unfilled orders on hand at the end of December amounting to $10,758,016, of which over $2,200,000 were for export, the pamphlet report continues. During the year 1934 to date, additional orders have been received aggregating $2,868,669.

General Motors Sales Up Sharply

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10—March sales of General Motors cars to consumers in the United States totaled 93,174, compared with 47,436 in March a year ago, a statement yesterday from the company shows.

Sales in February this year were 56,911. Sales for the first three months of the year amounted to 180,523, a gain of 40,158 over the corresponding period of 1933.

General Motors sales to dealers in the United States last month amounted to 119,858 cars—the highest for any March since 1929, it is reported. This compares with 45,098 in March a year ago, and 82,222 this past February. Sales for the first three months of this year totaled 248,270, compared with 167,584 in the same three months of 1933.

Rise in Consumption Of Electricity in Palestine

WASHINGTON, April 10—One of the most notable phases connected with the modernization of Palestine has been the rapid extension in the use of electricity throughout the country, according to a report by the Vice-Consul at Jerusalem.

The general use of electricity in Palestine is of very recent date, the report points out. Ten years ago even the principal cities of Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa were without public electricity systems, and except in the case of a few buildings having private generating plants lighting had to be obtained from candles and oil lamps.

The remarkable development of the electrical industry in Palestine is shown by the fact that in 1927 the number of consumers of current in the country was less than 8000, and the total number of units consumed 2,500,000. In 1932 there were more than 15,000 consumers with consumption amounting to 11,600,000 kilowatt hours, while in 1933 the number of consumers had risen to 22,000 and there were 22,000,000 units consumed.

Nonferrous Metals Sales Rise Sharply And Prices Advance

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Copper, lead and zinc prices all advanced in the New York market yesterday.

Copper sold at 8¾ cents a pound, up ⅛ cent, representing an increase of ¾ cent in less than a week. Some producers were asking 8½ cents. The metal's rise is being attributed to expectations that the industry will soon adopt its NRA code.

American Smelting & Refining Co. lifted its lead quotation 10 points to 4.10 cents a pound. Demand for the metal was said to have improved.

Zinc was quoted at 4.40 cents a pound, up five points, as inquiry quickened.

Also, bar silver rose ¼ cent an ounce to 46½ cents, or only one-quarter cent under its highest price since 1930.

Greater Activity In The Pittsburgh Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., April 10—Things are looking up in the Pittsburgh district. It is estimated by bankers and steel men that approximately $1,800,000 will be added to the monthly purchasing power of the district by the 10 per cent pay increase in the steel industry alone. Another $500,000 is anticipated as a result of the 35-hour week and the $5-a-day coal mine agreement.

Dr. James H. Greene, secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, has announced that department stores here have put 1500 persons back to work within the past few weeks.

The glass industry reports it is operating about 40 per cent ahead of the same period last year and that weekly pay rolls are 50 per cent higher.

Valparaiso Voids Contract With British Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Valparaiso municipality has decided not to renew a 30-year-old contract with the British concessionary drainage company.

The Valparaiso Drainage Company was formed in London in 1905 and has battled successfully with some of the most formidable topographical difficulties in public sanitation.

The Mayor announced, at the last council meeting, that the municipality would consider purchase of the British company's installations and that meantime a committee had been appointed to value the property.

Morgenthau Asks Banks to Assist Bond Conversion

Wants to Reach Small Holdings—$625,000,000 Thus Far Exchanged

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Services of 13,800 banks were enlisted by Secretary Morgenthau last night in the Treasury drive to exchange $1,000,000,000 in new securities for called Fourth Liberty Loan bonds.

Morgenthau announced that subscriptions would close Thursday night and that so far $625,000,000 in exchange offerings had been received for the new issue of 10-12-year 3¼ per cent bonds. The offer is open only to holders of $1,000,000,000 of 4¼ per cent Fourth Liberties called for April 18 and the $244,234,660 in 3 per cent notes due May 2.

Secretary Morgenthau told newspapermen he was anxious for holders of called liberties especially in the small denominations, to take advantage of the conversion opportunity. He said the Treasury was gratified at the response to the new issue, but emphasized the difficulty of reaching many small bondholders. He stated that in the called group there were 340,000 bonds of $50 denomination and 400,000 of $100 each. This made a total of $57,000,000 in the small bond class.

"Every holder of a fourth liberty bond should examine it and if the serial number ends in a 9, 0 or 1, realize that his bond is in the called group and may be exchanged for the new issue.

"Our interest is to get the information to persons that have the small bonds. They should understand that interest on the called bonds ends April 15."

Secretary Morgenthau said the Treasury was ready to retire in cash all bonds not exchanged. The Fourth Liberties called for April 15 comprise 1,250,000 separate certificates, of which 1,000,000 are coupon bonds and the remainder registered.

"Subscriptions placed in the mail before 12 o'clock, midnight, Thursday, April 12, as shown by post-office cancellation, will be considered as having been entered before the close of the subscription books," Mr. Morgenthau said.

Along with the progress report on the conversion issue, the Treasury announced that $50,257,000 in 91-day bills had been sold at a new low record discount rate of 0.07 per cent. Simultaneously, the Treasury sold $50,225,000 in 182 day bills for 0.18 per cent, another low on a discount basis.

Both these series are dated April 11, when there is a maturity of $100,000,000 in bills.

Crude Oil Output In United States Has Material Gain

TULSA, Okla., April 10 (AP)—A 41,632-barrel increase in Texas was responsible for the greater part of an advance from 2,380,937 to 2,427,982 barrels in daily average crude oil production of the United States last week, the Oil & Gas Journal reports.

With East Texas furnishing almost half the total output, Texas production increased from 1,060,720 to 1,060,352 barrels daily. The East Texas increase was from 488,455 to 528,220 barrels.

Oklahoma production dropped from 461,475 to 460,505 barrels.

In California there was an advance from 462,750 to 470,000 barrels.

Kansas production dropped from 125,475 to 123,710 barrels.

A 660-barrel increase brought the eastern average to 126,660 barrels.

The Rocky Mountain area shows an increase from 82,070 to 82,780 barrels a day.

EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Over 79 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS APR. 16

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Bank	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	May 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	May 1
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 5
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	May 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	May 10

Bermuda Wins Second Yacht Race—British to Have Courses in Athletics

British Plan Summer School For Athletes

Special Emphasis Is to Be Placed on the Field Events

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—In an attempt to raise the deplorably low standard of field events in England, the Amateur Athletic Association, governing body of track sport here, has instituted an impressive coaching scheme. From Aug. 18 to Sept. 1, a special summer course will be conducted at Loughborough College, Leicestershire, under the supervision of the special Field Events Committee of the A. A. A. The course will be held in conjunction with Loughborough College Summer School, of which J. W. Bridgeman is the head.

Mr. Bridgeman will be responsible for the general administration of the school, and the A. A. A. course will be directed by Capt. F. A. M. Webster, well known as an athletics official and writer upon the technique of field events. The assistant organizer for the A. A. A. is E. A. Montague, a former president of the Oxford University Athletic Club who is now doing newspaper work. Other honorary teachers will include H. M. Abrahams, Olympic sprint champion at Paris in 1924; C. P. Best, J. Dalrymple, Thomas Hampson, Olympic champion for 800 meters at Los Angeles in 1932; R. L. Howland, M. C. Nokes, B. G. D. Rudd, Olympic champion for 400 meters at Antwerp in 1920; and A. S. Turk, manager of the British track team at Los Angeles.

Course in Athletics

The curriculum is described as a course in athletics, with particular emphasis on field events, and it is intended, primarily, for those who wish to acquire a knowledge of fundamentals in track and field events, so that they may coach members of their clubs. It will be valuable, too, to sports officers in the services and games masters at schools.

Apart from instruction in matters of organization and coaching, the course will be beneficial to active athletes, who will be afforded the opportunity of discussing their practical difficulties and of co-operating in the acquirement of proper technique with a view to imparting their knowledge to others. Training squads will be arranged for each event, and there will be lectures illustrated by films and slides. The course will cover:

1. The principles of athletic instruction.
2. The coördination of mental and physical effort.
3. Athletic balance and timing.
4. The preparation of training schedules for field events and the principles of training.
5. The technique and fundamental requirements of all field events and the creation of style.
6. The development of muscle groups for particular events.
7. The physical culture of athletics.
8. The organization of sports meetings.
9. The principles of judging field events.

In addition to the general course of instruction, it has been arranged that E. J. Holt, honorary treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Association, honorary secretary of the National Cross-Country Union, and past president of South London Harriers, should lecture on cross-country running, that A. S. Turk should do so on team management, Denis Lyons on the judging of field events, and Dr. Adolphe Abrahams on the dietetics of athletics.

The A. A. A. summer school, it is pointed out, will be a school in the full sense of the word, and everyone who is able to attend, no matter how limited his knowledge or athletic proficiency, will be bound to benefit. Emphasis is laid on the fact that the school is not to be looked upon as in any sense a finishing school for performers of international and championship class.

Those attending the course will be grouped together in Rutland Hall, one of the Loughborough College hostels. The fee per man will be £6 for the fortnight or £3-10-0 for one week. This covers board, accommodation and all social amenities. Each participant will have his own bed-sitting room, and meals will comprise breakfast, a light lunch, tea and dinner. Students will share in all recreational facilities of the Loughborough College Summer School, which include swimming, lawn tennis, team games, dancing and the use of the college gymnasium.

Altogether, it sounds like a most attractive, beneficial and cheap vacation for a track or field event enthusiast, and, if anticipations are realized, the scheme will go a long way toward the popularization of field events in a country where, of recent years they have been greatly neglected.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

That Open Match-Play Golf Tournament

WHETHER or not the movement which is being fostered by the Professional Golfers' Association of the United States to hold a national open match-play championship tournament will ever be approved by the United States Golf Association is a question. There is already one big open tournament in which these two classes of players can meet, and it would seem to the casual observer that this might be quite enough so far as the amateurs are concerned. They have their own tournament at match play which settles the question as to who is the best amateur in the country, and the open has served the purpose of deciding who is the best amateur or professional.

Professionals Have Their Match-Play Championship

The professional golfers have their match-play tournament as well as the amateurs. This tournament has not been such a big success so far as the gate is concerned, and if it were opened to the best of the amateurs, there is no question but what it would be a much bigger financial success. Just what good would be accomplished by having an open match-play championship is a question. About the only thing along this line that we can think of at the present time is that it would give some amateur of future years a chance to break Bobby Jones's record of winning four major titles in one year.

* * *

United States Swimmers and the Olympics

Some time ago we referred to the fact that if the United States were to regain its old-time supremacy in the swimming events in the next Olympic Games, our aquatic stars had best start right in getting in shape to repel the coming Japanese effort toward retaining the championship honors they earned in this sport at Los Angeles about two years ago. This was based on the showing which the Japanese stars made in their national championships last summer.

World Records Mean Nothing to Our Mermen

Maybe it was just the natural course of events or perhaps they read our comments. At any rate, it looks as if Uncle Sam's representatives were not going to let the 1936 honors go by default. The Japanese had their turn at national and world records about six months ago and they took advantage of several of their opportunities. Not to be outdone the American stars had their chances at the Ohio State University pool last week and they gave some performances that should convince the swimmers of the Rising Sun empire they are going to meet some of the sternest competition that they have ever had to face in the next battle for Olympic swimming titles.

* * *

Politics and the Far East Olympics

Just as the policy of Hitler toward the Jews has threatened to result in some of the countries refusing to send their athletes to Berlin for the Olympic Games of 1936, the political differences between China and Japan are likely to effect the Tenth Far East Olympic Games which are scheduled to be held at Manila May 12 to 19. Chinese delegates to a conference at Shanghai are threatening to withdraw if Japan insists that Manchoukuo athletes be allowed to compete as such against Japan, China and the Philippines. There the matter stands and unless there is a decided change in the views of the delegates of one of these two countries, sportsmanship will have to take a back seat to politics. The Far East Olympic Games, as well as the world Olympic Games, are two international sports competitions that are well worth while and it is to be hoped that the real sportsmanship which is almost invariably shown by the athletes may be practiced by the political powers of the countries which are supposed to compete in these events.

Rain Interferes With North and South Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 10—Only two matches were completed yesterday, the opening day of the annual North and South tennis tournament, Rain fell and prevented play in the morning. In the afternoon Giles Verstraten of Jackson Heights, L. I., defeated Charles Gill of New York, 7—5, 6—2, and Armand L. Bruneau of Brooklyn beat Alvin Sulloway of Concord, N. H., 6—4, 6—4, when rain again caused the postponement of all other scheduled matches.

Only one of the seeded group, Francis X. Shields of New York, had been scheduled to play yesterday. He and other members of the Davis Cup squad will see action when weather permits.

Lester R. Stoefen, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., George M. Lott Jr., Gregory S. Mangin, and the leading Canadian ranking stars, Walter Martin and Marcel Rainville, are included in the field of more than 60 players. The 1933 champion, Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, is not defending. The summary:

North and South Lawn Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

Giles Verstraten, Jackson Heights, defeated Charles Gill, New York, 7—5, 6—2. Armand L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, defeated Alvin Sulloway, Concord, N. H., 6—4, 6—4.

Australians Named For British Empire Games

SYDNEY, Aust., April 10 (AP)—Australia's team for the British Empire Games, to be held in London next August, will include at least 14 men, it has been decided by the Australian Amateur Athletic Federation.

J. P. Metcalfe, F. J. Woodhouse, H. S. Yates, J. C. Horsfall and H. W. Lander will be the track and field representatives; Noel Ryan, A. Higginson, R. Clark and the Misses Claire Dennis and Lesley Thompson will compete in swimming; L. Cook, a lightweight, in boxing, and R. Gerrard in wrestling.

Metcalfe is regarded as the ace of the track team. He holds the Australian record of 6ft. 6⅛in. in the running high jump, and also is a hop, step and jump star with a record of 50ft. 2½in.

Some surprise was occasioned by the failure to name George Goulding, quarter-miler who competed in the 1930 Empire Games and in the last two Olympic Games, to the team. Yates will fill his shoes and compete in the 100- or 220-yard dash as well. The team will sail for London May 26.

New Conference in Northwest

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 10 (AP)—The Cambridge Rugby players may want no part of American football, but out here in western Canada where they like their sport rugged the University of British Columbia is abandoning the ancient British game to adopt the American version. The university plans to join a Canadian-American conference of six teams, including College of Puget Sound, Tacoma Normal, Bellingham Normal, Pacific Lutheran College, Cheney Normal and Ellensburg Normal. Contrary to the usual order, the American type of football was first played at British Columbia, so it is a return to old standards.

Roy Goes to Williamsport

PHILADELPHIA, April 10 (AP)—The Philadelphia Athletics yesterday sent Pitcher Vernon Kennedy back to Oklahoma City and Emil Roy, also a right-hand boxman, to Williamsport, both on option. Roy, who was still in Boston College during last season, was signed last September as a free agent. His home is in Brighton, Mass.

Yale Intercollege Crews

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10 (AP)—Coach Bob Butler put 100 candidates through the first intercollege crew practice Yale has had this year, when the men reported yesterday at the Adee Boathouse on the Quinnipiac River for a two-hour workout. Plans are under way to form two leagues of four crews each, the winner in each league and the best second-place crew to stage a triangular regatta on the Housatonic River at Derby May 16 for the championship of the intercollege leagues. The winner of this contest, according to preliminary arrangements, would meet the championship house crew of Harvard May 26. In the leagues at Yale will be the following colleges: Jonathan Edwards, Branford, Saybrook, Pierson, Davenport, Trumbell, Wright and Vanderbilt.

Arsenal's New Sharpshooter

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Arsenal Football Club, intent on winning the soccer championship of the Football League this season, has imported from Southampton a new center-forward named Edward Drake. And this dashing young man has "gone over big." The popular "Gunners," so called for the most obvious reason, have as their crest an antiquated specimen of artillery. Shooting goals is, of course, their main object, and in Drake they have a new bombardier with a good eye for the target. Drake is, however, more than just a marksman. He distributes the ball well and is an industrious harasser of fullbacks.

College Baseball Results

Colgate 13, Michigan 3.
Missouri 10, Westminster 7.
Oklahoma Aggies 4, Oklahoma City 3.
Vermont 11, George Washington 9.
Wisconsin 8, Dekalb Teachers 3.

Bermuda Wins From Americans For Second Time

Long Island Sound Yachts Quarter-Point Behind Home Boats

International One-Design Yachting Series

Yachts and Country	Points
Starling, Bermuda	13¼
Susan, U. S. A.	12
Cyric 2d, Bermuda	11
Nancy, U. S. A.	9
Longtail, Bermuda	8¼
Sue Z, U. S. A.	7
Cardinal, Bermuda	5
Gull, U. S. A.	5

Team Standing

Country	Points
Bermuda	38½
United States	33

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 10 (AP)—Bermuda's one-designs defeated the Long Island Sound interclubs for the second successive time in the eleventh international yachting series yesterday. The Bermudians won by the narrow margin of a quarter-point, 18¼ to 18.

J. E. Pearman's Starling, representing Bermuda, which had finished fourth in the opening race Saturday, won yesterday's contest by 28 seconds from Donald G. Millar's Nancy of Long Island with another invader, O. M. Pearson's Susan, third. Cardinal, another Bermuda craft, was fourth and George Snowden's Cyric 2d, another home craft, fifth. Trailing these leaders were two American boats, Henry R. Burt's Sue Z and Paul Shields's Gull, with the Bermuda boat, Longtail, which Teddy Gosling had piloted home in first place on Saturday, eighth and last.

Bermuda won the opening race of the best four-out-of-seven series, 20¼ to 15.

Nancy and Susan led throughout most of yesterday's race; but Starling raced into the lead rounding the weather mark for the second time and held her advantage to the finish. The contest was sailed in a near calm with a light northeast wind later shifting to southeast. The finishing times:

Boat	Time
Starling, J. E. Pearman	5:40:12
Nancy, D. G. Millar	5:40:40
Susan, O. M. Pearson	5:41:47
Cardinal, Bermuda	5:42:32
Cyric 2d, George Snowden	4:43:40
Sue Z, H. R. Burt	4:43:47
Gull, Paul Shields	5:44:22
Longtail, Teddy Goslin	5:45:27

Strohs of Detroit Take First Place

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Individual

Jerry Vidro, Grand Rapids	721
M. Faetz Jr., Chicago	705
Glenn Evans, Canton	705
R. J. Nelson, St. Louis	704
Gregg Griffo, Syracuse	702

Doubles

George Rudolph-John Ryan, Waukegan	1391
Lee Foster-Louis Dumar, Highland Park, Mich.	1303
Archibald Johnson-Robert Allen, Pontiac	1288
Roy Tagney-Harry Krebethke, Chicago	1287
Arthur Boehnke - Frederyck Pfeffer, Milwaukee	1285

All Events

Walter Reppenhagen, Detroit	1972
Clyde Wells, Columbus	1958
Fred Weber, Milwaukee	1954
George Davis, Milwaukee	1941
Harry Krebethke, Chicago	1926
John White, Sioux City, Iowa	1926

Five-Man Event

Stroh Bohemians, Detroit	3089
Employers' Mutual, Milwaukee	3032
Held Funeral Directors, Columbus	3023
Blatz Old Heidelberg, Milwaukee	3014
Schlitz, Milwaukee	2993

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., April 10—The curtain was rung down on the thirty-fourth annual American Bowling Congress tourney here last night as the final squads scheduled in the doubles and singles events failed to create any changes among the leaders in the national pin tourney.

George Rudolph and John Ryan, Waukegan, Ill., were crowned doubles champions for their 1321 total, winning $500. The singles title went to Gerald Vidro, Grand Rapids, Mich., who scored 721, worth $300. The all-events championship was won by Walter Reppenhagen, Detroit, who posted a nine-game total of 1972, averaging 219.1, winning $133.

The $57,000 prize money was well distributed, as is customary in the ABC each year, 136 teams sharing in the team event; 510 sets of doubles, 1442 individuals and 103 all-events. Special prizes also were granted to high game winners in the fives, doubles and singles events. The champions in the four classes all received diamond medals.

Only one change occurred among the "Big Ten" leaders on the final card. William Ashworth, Paterson, N. J., rolled into sixth place in the singles division with a 699 total, the New Jersey bowler scoring games of 234, 221, 244.

To Try Out New Rules

HAMILTON, N. Y., April 10 (AP)—Several revolutionary suggestions for changes in the rules of football, including 12 men on a side, five downs instead of four, forward passing from anywhere behind the line of scrimmage and scoring a point for every first down, will be given a trial in an exhibition game to be played at Colgate May 5 ending spring practice. In announcing the plan Coach Andy Kerr said a full 60-minute game would be played with the Colgate Varsity opposing a team of former Colgate stars and coaches.

Tigers Sell Goldstein

LAKELAND, Fla., April 10 (AP)—Isadore Goldstein, New York City, right-handed pitcher, was sold by the Detroit Tigers to the Montreal Royals yesterday for an unannounced price. It was Goldstein's third tryout with the Tigers and they were forced to sell him without an option. Goldstein was rated as a good pitcher without enough control for the majors at this time. The Tigers must drop two more men before June 15.

Canadiens Take Back Leduc

MONTREAL, April 10 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League yesterday announced they had taken up their option to repurchase Albert Leduc, bulky defense man, from the Ottawa Senators. Leduc was sold to the Senators last fall with an option to repurchase. He was loaned to the New York Rangers late in the season but his contract automatically reverted to Ottawa at the close of the season.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Boston (A.) 3, Atlanta (S. A.) 0.
Chattanooga (S. A.) 4, New York (A.) 1.
Chicago (A.) 17, Pittsburgh (N.) 7.
New York (N.) 4, Cleveland (A.) 1.
St. Louis (A.) 8, Brooklyn (N.) 5.
Philadelphia (N.) 22, University of Pennsylvania 1.

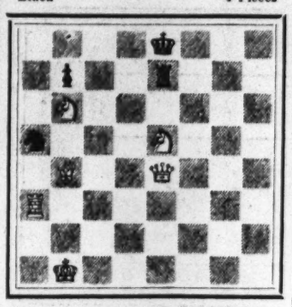
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1607

Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor by George E. Clough, Virden, Manitoba.

Black — 4 Pieces



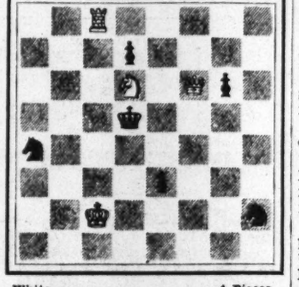
White — 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Not so simple as it looks!)

Problem No. 1608

By F. Dedrle

Black — 6 Pieces



White — 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
A masterpiece of the Bohemian school

Solutions to Problems

No. 1605. Kt-R3

No. 1606.
1. B-B3 — R-Q8ch
2. Kt-Q7ch — R-KKt8
1. ——— — R-K4 (threat)
2. Kt-Kt4ch — R-K4 (threat)
1. ——— — P-B5
2. Kt-Q7ch — P-B5
1. ——— — P-B5
2. Q-Kt8ch

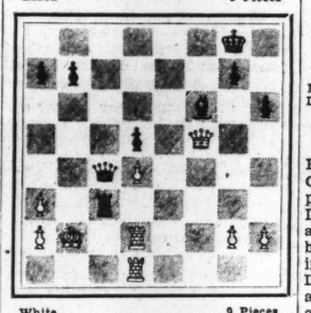
End-Game No. 194. White wins: 1 R(B6)xKtPch, PxR; 2 Q-K7ch, Q-B2; 3 RxPch, KxR; 4 Kt-K5ch, and wins.

End-Games

This is the conclusion to the famous Pillsbury-Lasker game from the St. Petersburg tournament of 1896. Lasker follows up a R sacrifice with another that leads in the variation played to a mate in four.

End-Game No. 195

Black — 9 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

Readers are reminded to watch for cabled reports of the Alekhine-Bogoljubow match now being played in various south German cities. The match will terminate when one player is six games ahead, with a limit of 30 games, which, at a rate of three a week, will make the match finish sometime in June. The purse of $10,000 (New Deal?), raised by Bogoljubow's supporters in Germany, provides $2000 for Dr. Alekhine, the titleholder, with the remainder to be divided 60-40 to the winner and loser respectively.

It is reported that Euwe, Dutch champion, has challenged Alekhine to a match, provided, of course, he defends his title successfully, and also provided the challenger is able to raise the usual purse of $10,000.

L'Italia Scacchistica quotes Ilyin Genewski, organizer of the projected Moscow tournament, as its authority for the statement that Dr. Lasker, as well as Capablanca, will participate. Since the veteran doctor has been out of chess for some years, this news is sensational. The last great Russian tournament was in 1925, when Bogoljubow finished first, ahead of Lasker and Capablanca. Alekhine, then as now an exile, did not participate.

From the fourth to the twelfth of February the Swedish champion, Stahlberg, and the Russo-Dane, Nimzowitsch, played an eight-board match at Goteborg, Sweden. The result was a surprising victory by the Swedish master, who won four games, drew two and lost two. To quote L'Italia Scacchistica, the result is not the consequence of a momentary lapse of form on the part of Grand-Master Nimzowitsch, but of an improvement in the play of the Swedish champion, whom Nimzowitsch himself has called a new grand master.

Here is the first game, Nimzowitsch, playing his own variation of the Indian Defense, soon puts his opponent at a disadvantage with a Q-side demonstration that ultimately provides a winning passed pawn.

Indian Defense to QP Game

Stahlberg White	Nimzowitsch Black	Stahlberg White	Nimzowitsch Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	24 Kt-K2	R-B3
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	25 K-R(c)	P-R3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	26 Kt-Kt	P-B5!
4 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3	27 PxP	R-K5
5 P-K3	Castles	28 P-Kt3	Q-Kt4
6 B-Q3	P-QR4	29 R-B3	P-B4
7 Kt-K2	P-R5	30 PxP	PxP
8 Q-Q	P-R6	31 R(Q)-QB	R-B3
9 P-QKt3	P-Q4	32 R-K3	R(B3)-K3
10 Castles	P-QKt3	33 RxR	RxR
11 B-Q2	B-Kt2	34 P-B3	R-K
12 QR-B	Q-K2	35 R-K	RxRch
13 Kt-Kt5	BxB	36 QxR	Q-Q2
14 QxB	Kt-QKt5	37 Q-QB	P-Q5
15 PxP(a)	KKtxP	38 Kt-K2(d)	Q-Kt4
16 B-K4	P-QB3	39 Q-K	Q-Q6
17 BxKt(b)	KPxB	40 Kt-B	QxPch
18 QKt-B3	B-R3	41 K-Kt	K-B2
19 Kt-R4	BxKt	42 Q-B2	Q-K5
20 QxB	Q-R2	43 Q-B	P-Q6
21 KR-Q	QR-K	44 Q-Q	Q-K6ch
22 Q-Q2	Q-R4	45 K-Kt2	P-Q7
23 Kt-B3	P-KB4	Resigns	

(a) 15 B-Kt, P-B3; 16 QKt-B3, and if B-R3; 17 Kt-R4 looks better.
(b) The exchange appears unnecessary.
(c) Rather passive. Why not 25 Kt-B4, with possibilities of Kt-Q3?
(d) If 38 QxP, P-Q6; 39 Q-B, P-Q7; 40 Q-Q, KtxP, etc.

American Polo Players' Tour

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Pony polo enthusiasts in Britain have been delighted to learn that the celebrated American player, Louis E. Stoddard, will bring a team to England this summer. The visitors are expected in London in the middle of May and they will compete for the "open" cups at the famous Hurlingham, Roehampton and Ranelagh Clubs—the three main centers for polo in England. Polo is not a sport with a big public in Britain. It is essentially a rich-man's game, just as it is in America, and, generally speaking, matches are played on private club grounds to which only members and their guests have admission.

Millwall Defeats Southampton

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Millwall defeated Southampton yesterday, 1 to 0, in a fixture of the second division, English Football League. Halifax defeated St. Helen's, 19 to 9, in a Rugby League encounter.

Tenth Far East Olympic Games Are Threatened

China Opposes Japan's Demand That Manchoukuo Athletes Compete

SHANGHAI, April 10 (AP)—Manchoukuo, Japanese-protected empire carved from China's northeast provinces, which brought war clouds hovering over the Far East, extended its disturbing influence to amateur sports yesterday and threatened to disrupt the tenth Far East Olympics at Manila May 12-19.

With the Nationalist Government of Chiang Kai-shek supporting their stand, Chinese delegates to a conference here to discuss the games threatened to withdraw if Japan insisted on inclusion of athletes from Manchoukuo.

"To China so-called Manchoukuo does not exist," they said. "If so-called Manchoukuo athletes go to Manila, China will not participate."

Japan's representatives are no less insistent that Manchoukuo join China and the Philippines in the games, and there the matter, at the moment, rests deadlocked.

Chang Chiung, chief of the social education department of the Ministry of Education of the Chinese National Government and spokesman for the delegates to the conference, said:

"The National Government supports the Chinese Athletic Federation in declining to participate at Manila if so-called Manchoukuo attends."

The Philippine delegates are helpless to interfere and only unofficially are attempting to reach some compromise to continue the games and restore amity among athletic bodies of the Far East.

The most China and Japan will agree to is for further conferences; but it appears probable that no compromise will be reached and another Far East cooperative effort engulfed in the political maelstrom born when the Japanese army occupied Manchuria.

Canadians Even Up Series With U. S. Titleholders

International Hockey Series

	Won	Lost	For	Goals Agst
Moncton	1	1	5	3
Detroit	1	1	3	5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 10—Moncton Hawks, Allan Cup holders and Canadian amateur hockey champions, evened up the series with the Detroit White Stars, United States amateur titleholders, here last night by defeating the Americans, 4 to 1, in the second game of the series. As Detroit won on Saturday, 2 to 1, after 10 minutes overtime, the third game will be played tomorrow. Moncton played greatly improved hockey over the first game, but for most of the game was content to hold its opponents in check. The winners scored two goals in the first period, when Detroit was short handed, and added another pair in the third period, Detroit scoring within four minutes of the end of the game. The summary:

Moncton		Detroit
Irvine, McManus, lw	rw.	Hunt, Crossman
Miller, James, c	c,	Bigham, David
Connelly, Webster, rw	lw,	Sullivan, Reid
Gill, ld	rd,	Meyers, Rosen
Burrage, McDonald, rd	ld,	Wright
Foster, g	g,	McMahon

Score—Moncton 4, Detroit 1. Goals—Miller 2, McManus and James for Moncton; Robson for Detroit. Assist—Webster for Moncton. Referees—J. Mitchell, Hamilton, and J. Tompkins, Detroit. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Homer to Help Terriers

Walter R. Homer, captain of the 1928 Northwestern varsity football team, has been appointed assistant backfield coach at Boston University for spring football. Head Coach Hunley recommended Homer and President Daniel L. Marsh and Dean Frederick Rand Rogers announced the appointment this morning. He may be a regular member of the staff in the fall. Homer coached the Wildcat freshmen one year and then played four years of professional football with the Chicago Bears, Pittsburgh Yellowjackets and Boston Redskins. Homer was all-Conference and all-western selection in 1928.

Shores to Kansas City

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 10 (AP)—The New York Giants yesterday released Bill Shores, right-handed pitcher, outright to the Kansas City club of the American Association.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE warm sunshine enabled the Harvard spring footballers to work out of doors yesterday. No scrimmaging took place; but the players engaged in some heavy blocking and wound up running through plays. Scrimmage might come today. The observer has seldom seen a Harvard team put through so severe a pace in the spring and evidently the Crimson is going in for football and "no foolin'."

* * *

Had they introduced the new and smaller ball in the writer's day he might have had a varsity letter from some college hanging in the attic today. We could actually handle the ball in one hand and might have thrown a pass under pressure. Eddie Casey says the kickers are not being bothered much and believes the game will have to open up because of the passing threat. Bullet passes will be hard to handle; but the boy who can toss soft floaters will worry any defense.

* * *

The Commonwealth Country Club held its pre-season "powwow" last night with a huge gathering in evidence and a lavish entertainment program pronounced the affair a success.

* * *

The pro golfers are not missing a trick to put their New England meeting over at the Hotel Lenox next Monday night. They have arranged to have the speech of George Jacobus, president of the P. G. A., radiocast between 8 and 8:30 o'clock. Others to speak are Herbert Jaques, president of the U. S. G. A.; Charles Cross, president of the M. G. A.; Robert Harlow, executive secretary of the P. G. A.; Francis Ouimet, captain of the U. S. Walker Cup team, and Jack Shea, Kernwood professional, will act as toastmaster, while Louis Myers, president of the N. E. district of the P. G. A., will preside.

* * *

Coach Fred Mitchell put his Harvard varsity nine through a stiff batting and infield drill yesterday afternoon at Soldiers Field, in preparation for the opening game against Boston University tomorrow. Mitchell is still undecided about his starting lineup. The Crimson team probably will not take definite shape for two or three weeks. B. U. defeated Harvard last year, 10 to 8, when John Ulman hit a homer in the ninth inning.

* * *

If Joe Mowry continues to hit at the present clip, he is a certain starter in one of the Braves' outfield posts, probably right field. Joe wasn't even mentioned when the team was in St. Petersburg, but on the trip North he has been pounding the ball.

* * *

Jim McCarthy has been elected to pitch Northeastern's opening game with Brown varsity tomorrow afternoon at Huntington Field. Francis "Lefty" Kihs of Roslindale is also ready if he should be needed late in the game.

* * *

The ninth annual three-mile novice race of the Norfolk Young Men's Association of Roxbury will be held on the morning of April 19. The race, sanctioned by the New England A. A. U., is open only to those who have not previously won a prize in a track event or a road race.

* * *

Coach Charlie Whiteside made his first drastic shake-up of the Harvard varsity crew yesterday afternoon. Capt. Bradford Simmons was definitely placed at No. 3. Henry Atherton went from No. 6 to No. 4 in the first boat. Leonard Eliel, a sophomore, replaced Simmons at No. 7, while Bob Drysdale, another second-year man, took No 6 oar. Henry Saltonstall and Jimmy Gardner went back to the junior varsity eight. The changes should give the Crimson crew better balance.

* * *

Entries for the April 19 Marathon continue to flow into Tom Kanaly's office at the B. A. A. Seventy-six runners are entered to date.

Angelo Trulio Is Among Qualifiers For Third Round

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Eight more stars, headed by Angelo Trulio of New York, the 1932 champion, and George Nelson of Baltimore, gained the third round of the National A. A. U. fourwall handball championships at the New York A. C. yesterday. Trulio quickly disposed of Joe Ruisky of Boston, 21—10, 21—4, while Nelson was scoring over Edward Ryan of New York, 21—12, 21—4.

Other winners yesterday were Earl Srenco of St. Louis, who defeated Victor Vail of New York, 21—8, 21—7; Joe Goudreau of Cleveland, who eliminated John McKaraher of Germantown, Pennsylvania, 21—13, 21—15; Charles Mentz of Cleveland, who defeated Lou Lubin of New York, 21—10, 21—14; Alexander Silverblatt of New York, who eliminated Al Gould of Boston, 21—0, 21—15; Fred Schmidt of New York, who nosed out Edward Rawlings of Kansas City, 19—21, 21—12, 21—9, and William Maurer of St. Paul, whose victim was William Phelan, New York, 21—12, 21—18.

The other eight survivors, all of whom received first-round byes and won their second-round matches Sunday, were Sam Atcheson of Memphis, defending champion; John Endzevick of Cleveland, Jack Srenco of St. Louis, Ray Gallant of Butte, Mont.; Dan Palazzo of Bridgeport, Conn., and Edward Linz, Harry Cazarian and John Walsh of New York.

Arthur Lynch And E. G. Livesay Tie In Mason and Dixon Golf

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 10 (AP)—E. G. Livesay of Columbus, O., national southpaw champion, and Arthur Lynch of Mamaroneck, N. Y., tied for the medal in the qualifying round of the fourteenth annual Mason and Dixon golf championship yesterday.

Play began in a heavy downpour and high scores were general but both Lynch and Livesay played steadily to turn in cards of 74 for the lead. Livesay was out in 36 and home in 38, while Lynch put together a pair of 37s for his total. Par is 34-36—70.

Clive Alvord of Greenwich, Conn., Harrison Smith of Oklahoma City, and Robert Lester of New York wound up in a tie for third position with 75s while Roof Gilson, of Jackson, Mich., defending champion, landed in sixth place with 78.

Alvord played the most spectacular golf of the day. After a bad 41 on the first nine, he came home in 34, reeling off seven pars and two birdies in a row. At the sixteenth he holed a 25-yard chip shot for a birdie 3.

Other qualifiers were John R. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., 81; Dan R. Topping, Greenwich, Conn., 81; John Forsman, New York, 82; James Watts, Lynchburg, Va., 82; Gerald Shattuck, New York, 82; Robert A. Stranahan, Toledo, Ohio, 83; D. L. Meyer, New York, 83; Sam Biggs, Huntington, W. Va., 83; D. N. Tallman, Wilmar, Minn., 84, and Jack Gutfreund, New York, 84.

Tallman and Gutfreund tied with Frederick Snare of Garden City, N. Y., captain of the last United States seniors' golf team, for the last two qualifying places but Snare was beaten on the playoff.

Oxford and Cambridge Draw Their Chess Match

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The fifty-eighth Oxford-Cambridge chess match resulted recently in a draw at 3½ games each. The Dark Blues, with five of last year's team in action once again, led by 3½ games to 1½ at the close of play, but two unfinished games were both adjudicated in Cambridge's favor. In the series, the Cantabs now lead by 26 victories to 25, and the honors have been equally divided on seven occasions. The detailed score of the 1934 clash was:

A. R. N. Cross, Worcester College, Oxford, beat J. M. Craddock, Magdalene.
J. Montgomerie, Corpus Christi, Oxford, beat I. M. Ainslie, St. Catherine's.
A. G. Orr, Balliol, Oxford, beat F. Hoyle, Emmanuel.
L. B. Zapoleon, Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge, beat J. W. Aitken, Balliol.
F. E. A. Kitto, King's, Cambridge, beat N. A. Perkins, St. John's.
K. Beaumont, St. John's, Cambridge, beat S. H. Llewellyn-Smith, New College.
G. P. Britton, Jesus, Oxford, drew with J. Edge, Pembroke.

Metz Goes to Mill Road Farm Club

DALLAS, Texas, April 10 (AP)—Dick Metz, who has been assistant professional to Craig Wood at Deal, N. J., the last two years, has announced he will become head professional at the Mill Road Farm Club, Lake Forest, Ill. Metz, who for five years served as pro at various Texas courses, will be professional at the course where Albert Lasker, the owner, has a long-standing offer to any golfer who can break a 70. Par is 72.

Three Veterans Lost to Tennis At West Point

Coach Chambers's Team Hopes to Win a Match Away From Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 10—The United States Military Academy tennis team has been working out under the watchful eyes of its civilian coach, Ralph E. Chambers. Three veterans have been lost from last year's team, which won eight matches out of ten starts.

Of the six players left from last year, only four are considered varsity timber at this time, but Coach Chambers is hard at work trying to whip a team together from last year's varsity and plebe material.

The players lost are Royal Reynolds, the 1933 captain; Patrick W. Guiney and Theodore Schull. Captain Reynolds, at No. 2, was a good leader and turned in a record which included a victory over Lenoir C. Wright of the University of North Carolina. Schull and Quiney, playing their third years on the team, left behind them enviable records.

C. J. Daly, who played No. 1 last year, is still available, along with L. E. Fellenz, E. M. O'Connell and others. Cadet O'Connell and Cadet Fellenz are co-captains of the 1934 squad.

Coach Chambers's team faces Rutgers University on April 21 away from home. Both coach and team are anxious to win this match as the Army has never won a tennis match away from its home courts. The cadets play against University of North Carolina again, one of the teams which downed West Point last year. Other matches will be against Columbia University, Williams College, New York University, Wesleyan University, Amherst College, St. John's College of Brooklyn and Johns Hopkins University. The schedule:

April 21—Rutgers University at New Brunswick; 28—Amherst College. May 2—St. John's College of Brooklyn; 5—Johns Hopkins University; 9—University of North Carolina; 16—Fordham University; 19—Columbia University; 23—Williams College; 26—New York University (at 4 p. m.); 30—Wesleyan University (at 2:30 p. m.). All other Saturday games will be held at 2:30 p. m. and Wednesday games at 3:30 p. m.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW
EMERGENCY CAMPAIGN CONCERT by the
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
IN A SURPRISE PROGRAM
Tickets at $1.50, $2, $2.50. No Tax

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
Thurs. Eve., April 12, at 8:15
EMY-LOU BIEDENHARN
Contralto
COENRAAD V. BOS AT THE PIANO
Tickets at Box Office (Steinway Piano)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
TONIGHT at 8:30 — Presages Cotillion
Only N. E. Engagement MONTE CARLO
BALLET RUSSE
Remaining tickets NOW $1.10 to $3.30
TOM'W 2:30: 3-Cornered Hat, Petrouchka, Prince Igor. Prices: $2.20 to 55 cents.

Children's Theatre of New York presents
King of the Golden River
Repertory Thea., Sat., Apr. 14
10:30 A. M.—2:15 P. M.
Herrick's, Filene's, Jordan's, Box Office

NEW YORK, N. Y.

NOW ON BROADWAY : :
PEACE on EARTH
● "A play of noble spirit and intelligent understanding. We hope New York will long continue beating a path to its door."—*From Editorial in World-Telegram.*
44th St. THEATRE, W. of B'way. 50c-$2.00 Evgs. 8:45 Mts. Wed. and Sat. 2:45

"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show."—*Burns Mantle, Daily News.*
EDDIE DOWLING'S COMEDY HIT
ig Hearted Herbert
with J. C. NUGENT, Elisabeth RISDON
BILTMORE Thea., W. 47 St. Mts. Wed. and Sat.

Restaurants

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50¢ We have spent 34 years in making friends. A visit here will show why. LUNCHEON 6 COURSE
147 WEST 43 ST. Rosoff's 152 WEST 44 ST.
While we are right at Times Square our restaurant offers unusual restfulness.
7 COURSE DINNER 75¢

Sus

Research Bureau Held to Control Boston City Hall

Excerpt of Its 1932 Report in Mansfield Speech, Wilson Says

Again the charge that the Municipal Research Bureau—not Mayor Mansfield—is running Boston has rattled through City Hall. This time the charge came from Mr. Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr., city councilor, speaking before the City Council yesterday.

As evidence, he produced a 1932 research bureau report, declaring that the first paragraph was identical with that of Mayor Mansfield's speech of March 19. Mr. Joseph McGrath, another councilman, supported Mr. Wilson. Mr. McGrath some time ago declared that the "invisible hand" of the secretary of the research bureau was controlling the municipal government.

Yesterday he declared that although Mr. Mansfield had told him the speeches were his own handiwork, the evidence produced indicates that the bureau actually had a hand in the addresses and affairs of the city. A Wilson motion to have the first paragraph of the bureau report and the Mansfield address published in the city record was passed.

But this did not end the criticism of the Mayor. Councilor Henry Selvitella attacked the Mayor's appointment of nonresidents to municipal positions, asking that an order be passed to place the council in opposition to such appointments. Councilor George Roberts succeeded in having passed an order for the board of election commissioners to investigate legal residences of two of the appointees to see if they are legal voters.

An aftermath of Councillor Clement A. Norton's appeal to the "four wise men" of the Mansfield administration appeared when Mr. Norton announced that all four had interceded with the Mayor and that many slated discharges were stopped. The "four wise men" were Mr. John W. McCormack and Mr. John J. Douglass, United States Representatives, Mr. Joseph J. Mulhern, former state senator and John F. Fitzgerald, former Boston Mayor.

Following this revelation, Mr. Norton's order for reassessment of small homes and reduction of their valuation by at least $200,000,000 was passed.

Before the council meeting, a hearing on the petition for permission to establish a 1,200,000 barrel oil field on Taylor Road, Neponset, was turned down by the Board of Street Commissioners after 500 Neponset residents packed the hearing room in opposition to it.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local standard.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-234m.

LITTLE ROCK — First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

PEORIA—Sunday, April 15, 1:45-2:00 p. m., WMBD, 1440kc-208m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE — Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

Iowa

DES MOINES — Sundays up to and including April 22, 9:00-9:15 a. m., WOC-WHO, 1000kc-300m.

Kentucky

LOUISVILLE—Sunday, April 15, 1:45 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m.

LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH — Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY — Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT—Daily, except Sunday, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1370kc-219m.

IRONWOOD — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK — Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS — Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG — Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU — Wednesday and Thursday, April 18 and 19, May 16 and 17, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-247m.

KANSAS CITY — Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., WHB, 860kc-349m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-250m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI — Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND — Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO — Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE — Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 560kc-476m

Texas

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 8:15-8:30 p. m., WRR, 1360kc-234m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KFGZ, 1370kc-219m.

HARLINGEN—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.

SAN ANGELO — First and third Wednesdays, 12:30-12:47 p. m., KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE — Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m

STEVENS POINT—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 12, 13 and 14, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc-333m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Music Box; solo-	Yankee Singers	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	ist; chorus	Local dance music.	Dictators Orch.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Nursery Rhymes	"Jack Armstrong"	Correct English
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	The Tattered Man.	White's Scrap Book	CBS vocal trio
6:00	Felix Ferdinando and	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	his orchestra	sketches; music	Merry-Go-Round,	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	Events; music	vocal program	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Memories; music	Local dance music.	Morton Downey
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Salute program	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	"State and Local Con-	"Billy Batchelor"	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music.
7:30	trol of Liquor"	After Dinner Revue	Sea story	Organ recital
7:45	Becker dog story	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Crime clues; serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	Jack Little; orch.	Half Hour With
8:15	mystery story	chestra; soloist	The Troopers	World's Compos'rs
8:30	Lois Bennett; Conrad	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Thibault; orchestra	his orchestra	California Melo-	dramatic sketch
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	dies; orchestra	Local dance music.
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	Ruth Etting; orch.	Organ recital
9:30	Eddie Duchin and his	Ed Wynn; quartet;	Minneapolis Sym-	Local dance music.
9:45	orchestra	Voorhees's Orch.	phony Orchestra	Reports; news
10:00	Ray Perkins; Irene	"The Student	Casa Loma Orch.;	Ted Hanson and
10:15	Beasley; orchestra	Prince," with solo-	Stoopnagle-Budd	his orchestra
10:30	Emilio de Gogorza;	ists, chorus and	Camera Man talk.	"Conflict," sketch
10:45	symphony orchestra	orchestra	Report; music	Harlem Serenade:
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; talk	Yankee News Serv-	soloists; orch.
11:15	News; dance music	News; Morey Pearl	ice; Charles	Local dance music
11:30	Phil Harris and his	and orchestra	Barnet's Orch.	Sign off
11:45	orchestra	NBC dance music.	CBS dance music.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: "Unemployment Insurance," J. Sidney Stone.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Literature—"The Golden Fleece."
2:30 WAAB, Recordings by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra.
2:45 WBZ, Words and Music: narrator; vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, "Adult Education." Boston School Committee speaker.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:15 WEEI, Pop Concert, Kristiaan Kriens, conductor, from Hartford.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, Westminster Choir, Dr. John Finley Williamson, director.

Dinner and After

7:45 WAAB, "The Consumer Looks at Business," Leon Dutch, for N. E. Council.
8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Peter Van Steeden and his orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, Arthur Wilson Singers, mixed voices; soloists.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Ray Knight and his Cuckoos; humorous sketch; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John Charles Thomas, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen, comedians.

Late Evening

10:45 WAAB, Columbians Orchestra in program of modern music.
11:00 WAAB, Nick Lucas, guitarist; Freddie Rich and his orchestra.

Boston Snapshots

Uniform Means Service—At the opera on Saturday afternoon experts of the National Broadcasting Company were established in Box 37. To insure freedom from interruption a page from the WBZ studios was posted in the corridor to guard the door. He was far from idle. Breathless late arrivals, constantly bore down upon him, feeling that uniform of any kind indicated immediate service. Thrusting tickets at him they gasped —"Where do we find these seats?" His lack of information on the point brought many distressed expressions.

* * *

Making the Beds—The peculiar odor of an empty pond drifts on springlike breezes in the Public Garden now. The waters on which swan boats ride proudly in the summer have been drained off for the annual spring cleaning of the muddy bottom. Gardeners are busy with rakes and hoes everywhere. The beds which will soon welcome thousands of plants from the city greenhouses, have been made. The walks have been smoothed and raked.

One grass raker was in the mood for a brief respite as we passed by. Leaning on his rake he surveyed the pleasant prospect. "Well, you'll soon see the tulips coming up in those beds along there," he said, "but the plants from the greenhouses won't be brought out for several weeks yet. It will begin to look more like summer though, as soon as the pond fills up again and this grass gets green all over, and the trees come out. Sure, it's a pretty nice place to work down here on days like this!"

* * *

Silk from Chinese Palace—More than three centuries ago a group of Chinese weavers were sending their shuttles back and forth with all their best skill. They were making a handsome silk drape for a doorway in the palace of one of the last native Chinese rulers to hold sway over that ancient land. Soon after the drape was finished China was conquered by the Manchus.

This piece of beautifully woven silk, 54 inches long and 38 inches wide, has just been given to the Museum of Fine Arts. It is displayed in the textile corridor of the Asiatic Wing, near the Japanese Garden.

For many years the silk was in a private collection in Japan where it was preserved with the greatest care.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Frank Bell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in the Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad Street, Lynn. 8.

Theaters

MONTE CARLO BALLET RUSSE (Boston Opera House). "Sylphides," "Presages," "Cotillon." 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS — Return visit of René Clair's "A Nous la Liberté." Also "Son of the White Mountains," containing fine skiing scenes. 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55.

MAJESTIC — George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 2:30, 8:30.

UPTOWN—John Barrymore in "Long Lost Father." 1:09, 3:42, 6:15, 8:48.

KEITH'S—Katharine Hepburn in "Spitfire." A tale of a wild mountain girl who is eventually tamed. 10 a. m., 12:22, 2:44, 5:06, 7:28, 9:50.

BOSTON—"The Ninth Guest," screen feature. "50 Million Frenchmen" revue on the stage. 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:30, 7:40, 10:40.

METROPOLITAN—"The New Revue," on the stage, features Grace Hayes and a water ballet, in which a number of young ladies apparently disappear in a large tank. Fabien Sevitzky leads the orchestra in a tuneful group of "Viennese Impressions." Screen feature is Al Jolson's "Wonder Bar," which specializes in spectacular stage effects. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25.

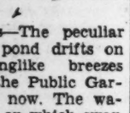
STATE AND ORPHEUM—Norma Shearer in "Riptide." A "triangle" problem with Herbert Marshall and Robert Montgomery providing the other two angles. State at 12:30, 2:45, 5:05, 7:25, 9:45. Orpheum, with vaudeville as well, at 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — W. C. Fields in "You're Telling Me?" Fenway at 2:28, 5:01, 7:34, 10:07. Paramount at 9:10 a. m., 11:43, 2:16, 4:48, 7:22, 9:56.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL—Open house concert; Violinists, bass soloist, pianists. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events



THE BARN—Ford Hall Forum Little Theater Company presents T. C. Upham's "dramatization of how a Reform School does not reform," entitled "Lost Boy." This play has already been presented successfully in New York although its author, Mr. Upham, is a native of Fitchburg, Mass. His father was truant officer in that community. 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

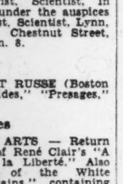
FRIENDS OF CHINA, INC.—Chinese boxing pictures, sword dancing, various talks and pictures. In Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street. Free admission tickets may be obtained by phoning Dr. William E. Chenery, Kenmore 0168. 8.

CREDIT MEN'S ASS'N—Demonstration of bankruptcy practice and procedure in the form of a play in one act and seven episodes. Chamber of Commerce. 7:15.

REPERTORY THEATER—The Apprentice Theater gives single performance of Jean Giono's "The Sowers," a play presented in London and Paris by the "Compagnie des Quinze" last year. The play will be given here against black curtains, without scenery or special costumes. 8:15.

TOMORROW

ART APPRECIATION LECTURE — "An Egyptian Tomb and Its Art," by Dows Dunham of the Museum of Fine Arts, Burroughs Hall, 10 Somerset Street. 3.



MONTE CARLO BALLET RUSSE — "Three-cornered Hat." "Petrouchka." "Prince Igor." In the Boston Opera House. 2:30.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Stained Glass," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB — Guest speaker, Linus Travers, production manager for Yankee Network. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

ZONA GALE—Lectures on "Some Tendencies in Modern Fiction," in the Massachusetts School of Art, 370 Brookline Avenue. 11 a. m.

Davis Leaves Boston To Advance Cause Of 'Free-Port' Zone

Long-held hopes for federal legislation permitting establishment of a free port within the limits of the port of Boston loomed nearer to actual realization today.

Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, leaves today to appear in behalf of the plan before a subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Commission at Washington. Boston port officials feel that appearance of Mr. Davis before the committee will provide much of the impetus needed to push the bill over.

The free port plan, applicable at all United States ports of entry, is defined as an "isolated, inclosed and policed area, in, or adjacent to a port of entry, without resident population, furnished with the necessary facilities for lading and unlading; an area within which goods may be landed, stored, mixed and blended, repacked and reshipped without payment of duties and without the intervention of customs officials."

Such legislation would be a boon to Boston port exports, in that it would foster the dealings in foreign goods that are imported, not for domestic consumption, but for reëxport to foreign markets, its advocates claim.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, probably with showers tonight and early Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 40's; moderate east to southeast winds, shifting to northwest Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness followed by showers tonight and probably Wednesday morning; somewhat colder Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers in north and west portions tonight and Wednesday morning; somewhat colder in interior Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast winds shifting to southerly tonight and to northwest Wednesday, and weather mostly overcast; probably rain over north portion tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	60	New Orleans	68	78
Bermuda	68	72	New York	48	68
Chicago	46	74	Norfolk	52	60
Denver	56	72	Philadelphia	48	68
Helena	54	60	St. Louis	60	78
Jacksonville	60	80	St. Paul	34	64
Kansas City	50	86	San Francisco	50	66
Los Angeles	54	76	Washington	50	66
Miami	70	86			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 10.
B—Maximum April 9.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 8:31 p. m., Wednesday 8:55 a. m. Height of tides 9.8 feet, 10.1 feet. Light all vehicles at 5:44 p. m.

Boston Art Notes

Twentieth Century Club

There are several exhibitors at the Twentieth Century Club showing works which may nurse the fancy or evoke critical response. The oft-probed subject of literature and art recurs: Where does one stop and the other begin? Are the moods of music and pigment exchangeable. Can one transmute at will the orchestration of sound into the orchestration of color? Arrangements may seem analogous to literary reference; certainly they are not parallel. The artist who establishes a free interchange must establish a premise or two.

One artist, Miss Bertha Remick, is a composer of music as well as a painter of pictures. We are told she has almost the same feelings in the auditory as in the visual art.

The problem as worked out has always interested us, for every picture we have ever seen which was the result of musical inspiration seems to follow a stock form, looking much like a fairyland of sinuous streams and overhanging branches, the color a stream of pigment applied in a fluid, impressionistic manner, with little or no regard for form. Invariably the music-inspired picture is diaphonous, light and mildly articulate. This is only one characteristic of music, and not the one that is always delectable. It would seem the musical fare consisted of post-Debussyan compositions. So far as Miss Remick goes, she paints with a cheerful, illusory brush, but the musical association must frankly come to us through the title. This is no criticism of the canvases; it is a comment rather on the futility of reading too much extraneous meaning into the ingredients of a picture.

Miss Valeria Ladd, a director of the Noyes School of Rhythm, displays a number of sketches which depict in some way the atmosphere of classical literary allusion. Probably the intention is to touch off the idea in a very spare, terse drawing. Miss Ladd at moments shows imagination, although technically she is impeded because of a devotion to a too marked conventionalization.

Miss Ladd's half-minute sketches which mark down records of experience of group movement, exhibit keen observation and an aptitude for integrating a design. Her experience in the dance has no doubt increased her facility. How mobile these sketches are in comparison with the static characterizations of the classical subjects!

Other exhibitors are Miss Gretchen Cook and Mr. B. Hunter Watt, who contribute aquarelles. Miss Cook shows besides some small block prints which are appealing in their modest way.

Alphonse Shelton

Again the popular maritime subject, treated this time by Mr. Alphonse Shelton. A long spell at sea inspired the painter with the subjects all of which carry some marked mood. His pictures are on view at Goodspeed's.

Mr. Shelton has abandoned the niceties for a firm, blunt portrayal. It would seem he feared to lose the initial inspiration, and so hastened to set down the image as dispatchfully and concisely as possible. There is no doubt he has gained in dynamics and in a forthright poster-like depiction, but some may bewail the lack of a few modulations, the touches which engender profundity in objects of art.

The aquarelles reveal refinements and give us reason to believe that the artist is capable of carrying them into the oil medium. The breaking surf, the soaring gulls, the indications of storm and turbulence recall many New England painters who are devoted to the aquatic subject matter. Winslow Homer was the artistic grandfather of this brood.

Architects' Shop

Still open for the purpose of marketing crafts and arts by Boston architects, the Architects' Shop is exhibiting works at 19 Bromfield Street. There is to be seen during this fortnight a display of water colors by Mr. Arthur C. Sprague.

The subjects comprise still-life and scenes of the outdoors. The artist, without tricks or attempt at the theatrical, presents his subject attractively and with a genuine sense of atmospheric character. His colors run to the higher, more pallid tints.

B. M. F. A.

An interesting selection of books illustrated by well-known craftsmen of the nineties are on view in the Print Department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Of outstanding note are the pictures by Aubrey Beardsley. D. A.

The Dance

Monte Carlo Ballet Russe

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, direct descendant of the illustrious Diaghilev Company, won the warm response of a nearly capacity audience at the Boston Opera House last evening, thus brilliantly inaugurating their short season of four successive evening performances, with a matinée on Wednesday.

Following the Diaghilev tradition, three ballets of about half-hour duration were given, with roomy intervals between—a program so well balanced and well spaced as to afford all delight and no weariness. For putting the audience in the mood, no loveller opening could be devised than the classical "Les Sylphides," to excerpts from Chopin, with choreography after Fokine; the corps de ballet in long white *tutus*, garlanded against a Corot-like background, the principals executing the difficult feats of *battements, entre-chats* and *jouettes*—the whole a composition of "absolute" ballet dancing, touched with romantic atmosphere. Tatiana Riabouchinska's *pas de seul* was a treasurable episode. (This ballet is to be repeated tonight.)

Leonide Massine (also *maitre de ballet* and choreographer), danced the Pétrouchka, David Lichine the Blackamoor and Tamara Toumanova the Ballerina, in the gay and witty exemplification of Stravinsky's score (choreography again after Fokine). Vivid were the costumes, scenery and curtain of Alexandre Benois, exhilarating the pantomimic ballet of the folk, with the rival hurdy-gurdies adding their antiphonal dissonances, and the good and peculiarly Russian dancing of the two grooms. Rhythmic excitement, color and carnival mood prevailed and great was the contrast from all the high tension when we at last saw Pétrouchka's utterly relaxed figure dangling a little pathetically from the rooftop. ("Pétrouchka" is to be repeated at Wednesday's matinée.)

"Le Beau Danube," a "character" ballet, to music of the Waltz King, choreography by Massine, is perhaps one of the lesser of the company's productions, but it provided a lightly entertaining close to the program. The costumes are in exquisite tonal relation to the setting after Constantin Guys, and if an excess of story element prevents it from being entirely "balletic," the story is significantly told in dance form. (To be repeated Thursday evening.)

A nucleus orchestra brought to full strength by local musicians is ably directed by Efrem Kurtz.

The few mishaps in the course of the evening should be laid to the unfamiliarity of the stage and probably the unsuitability of the floor. For perfection of technique a floor has to be especially sloped and of special kind of wood.

We are not in a position to compare the present company with its apotheosized predecessor. But are such comparisons necessary? And are they not a little deplorable? We have with us, for such a brief time, dancers of youth and vigor, well schooled in the classic technique and alive to modern developments, extremely young girls who all look to be of surpassing beauty; young men of talent, and in the cases of the somewhat older Massine and Lichine, something more. With maturity may come greatness. Meanwhile let us make the most of our opportunities and enjoy the rare treat set before us, unmindful of what has gone before or is to come.

M. L.

Boston to Start Work On School Buildings

Boston school building projects moved closer toward the beginning of actual work with appropriation, last night, of $318,000 for a new elementary school in West Roxbury and the erection of an additional nine rooms to the present East Boston High School.

At a special meeting of the school committee it was stated that work on the projects would be started immediately. The proposed new West Roxbury school will be a two-story, 13-room building and will be ready for occupancy, at least in part, by Sept. 1. This appropriation is the first to come out of the Boston tax rate in more than a year. New schools and additions last year came out of special grants of federal money.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—June to Oct., 7 rooms, facing river; cool, light, charmingly decorated. E-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. Univ. 3312.

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HEATED furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms, fireplace, front porch, along shore, $60 (or unfurnished, $45); must be nicely furnished and modern. Phone MRS. HALL, Gra. 0470, between 9 a. m.-4 p. m.

APPRAISERS

JEWELRY—DIAMONDS—ESTATES APPRAISED—BOUGHT—SOLD on strictly commission basis—references. MARK MALLUCK, 542 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

5 COTTAGES on Lake Nipissing, 7 on Georgian Bay, to rent; shore lots for sale. R. B. Evans, 49 Spencer Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

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TORONTO, ONT.—Home for sale or rent; 7 rooms; nice residential part of city, centrally located. HYland 5809.

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FURRIERS

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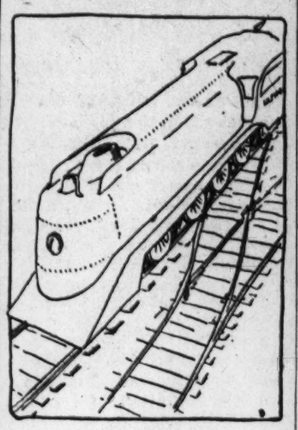
Daily Features

With the Inventors

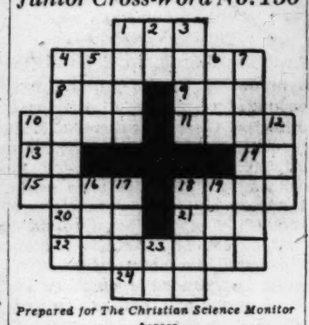


Stack Draft

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Chicago Fair and the 1934 automobiles have made us so streamline-conscious that we should all be interested in a recent mechanical patent by two Canadians, J. H. Parkin and J. J. Green of Ottawa. They realized that if a locomotive were completely streamlined the vacuum necessary to pull the smoke from the firebox would be lacking. They have taken out U. S. Patent No. 1950743 on a locomotive design which is entirely streamlined except for the depression around the stack, which creates the draft where it is needed.

Junior Cross-Word No. 150



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Russian composer.
4—Well-twisted yarn of long-staple wool.
8—First woman.
9—High priest of Israel, in whose care Samuel was trained.
10—To bite with repeated effort.
11—Upright pole.
13—Army Corps (abbr.).
14—Act.
15—Eldest son of Noah.
18—Location.
20—To be in debt.
21—Prefix meaning "three."
22—Occidental.
24—Pronoun.

Down
1—Those who man a ship, collectively.
2—You and me.
3—Scrap of news.
4—City and treaty port in Chekiang province, China.
5—Eggs.
6—Highest note in Guido's scale.
7—Scorn.
10—It may be used for light or fuel.
12—Small child.
16—Female of the sheep.
17—Network.
18—Stalk.
19—Make a mistake.
23—Musical note.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"The Song of Solomon"

IN THE original manuscripts, "The Song of Solomon" is named *shir hashirim*, which may be literally translated, "Song of Songs," the title applied to it in the Revised Version, and used in Smith's translation. Properly, however, *shir hashirim* is an idiomatic way of expressing the superlative, "the finest song," and may be compared with such phrases as "vanity of vanities" (that is, "absolutely vanity"—Eccles. 1:2), or "holy of holies" (which in Exodus 26:33 is rendered "the most holy place").

It is by no means certain that Solomon was the author of the book, for the statement "which is Solomon's" (1:1) may be translated, "which is for Solomon."

The Latin name for the book is *Canticum Canticorum* (literally, "song of songs"), and from it arose the name "Canticles" sometimes applied to it in English. The Septuagint simply calls it "Asma," "A Song."

Brevities

Boston Herald: A linguistic sharp insists that a man could make a very good speech with only 500 words. Yep, and, as far as we are concerned, a better one with only 10.

Atlanta Journal: Lion taming is being taught by mail. We advise graduates to make certain, before entering the cage, that the lion recognizes the diploma.

More Pictures From the Monitor Camera Club Album

CAN'T WAIT ANY LONGER

LEAF AS A FILM

CASTLE OF CHILLON

GIANT OF THE FOREST

BIRD ROOSTS ON KITTEN

SUNSET ON LAKE ST. LOUIS

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are: (Upper Row, Left to Right)—Molly Ann Myrus, Oneonta, N. Y.; Henry C. Myers, Portland, Ore.; A. E. Rutenbeck, Milwaukee; (Lower Row, Left to Right)—Frank M. Viera, Oakland, Calif.; Mrs. Maud Sykes, Bellevue, Mich.; Peter J. B. Brass, Montreal.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XI

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG nicknames we find English and French equivalents in *Goodheart*, *Goodhart*, and *Bonquer* for *Bon-cœur*, which in the modern name has been shortened to *Bunker*.

Many surnames include the element of *love*. These require careful study. Some like *Newlove*, *Welbelove*, and *Goodlove* may be accepted at their face value. The rector of West Lynn in Norfolk in the year 1460 bore the appropriate name, Ralph *Full-of-Love*. The French equivalent of this, *Pleindamour*, still exists as *Blandamore*.

Derelove has a double origin. In some instances it is a term of endearment, but in others it comes from the Anglo-Saxon personal name, *Deorlaf*. In the wardrobe accounts of Edward I is the French counterpart of this name in Dulcia *Fynamour*. From this old name we have the modern descendents, *Finnemore*, *Fenimore*, and *Phillimore*. *Lovejoy* must have belonged to some twelfth-century Mark Tapley.

In a former article examples were given of names that bore reference to the eyes, bodies, and heads of their owners. But among modern surnames there are none that refer to the nose. Many such names were given in olden times, names like *Noseless*, *Curtnies*. But none of these have survived—for obvious reasons.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

294

After only driving the car a couple hunderd miles I am satisfied said the salesman you will agree with me it is the best of any on the market irregardless of the question of the price involved

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

DO TODAY'S duty, fight today's temptation; and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things which you cannot see, and could not understand if you saw them.
—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

The Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"This is the sort of day
When little ones on little skates
Indulge in childish play."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Until this cold abates
What pleasure little ones will have
Upon their little skates!"

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"If I were not a hen
I'd like to be a child and go
A-skating now and then."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I quite agree. But, Oh!,
I'm sure I'd rather be a hen
Than anything I know."

IT WAS, as Emmaline had remarked, a cold morning, and any hen who knew anything much about the world outside a henyard would have known that children would be out skating on frozen

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Emmaline Ran Daintily, as Hens Do

ponds. For although it was April there had been a sudden severe frost.

Most hens, of course, don't know anything about the world outside the henyard. They are stay-at-home creatures, and well satisfied with running about the henyard, and scratching the gravel, and talking hen talk with other hens about what happens in henyards. But Emmaline and Susabet took an intelligent interest in the outside world, and when each had laid the day's egg they liked to go out and see what was going on in it.

Farmer Ben, who wouldn't have trusted any of his other hens to come back before sunset, always let them out after they had laid their eggs.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Here comes good Farmer Ben
From feeding of the pretty pigs
All in their nice pig pen."

Farmer Ben was coming to let Emmaline and Susabet out for the day. He had on his heavy ulster and his cap that pulled down over his ears, and his red woolen tippet and his blue woolen mittens and a basket to put eggs in. When he had let Emmaline and Susabet out he filled his basket with eggs and went back t his farmhouse.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Although we may not glide
About on skates, we have our feet
And on them we can slide."

So Emmaline and Susabet stepped daintily, the way hens do, along the road toward the nearest pond, which was called Pollywoggy because that was what the Indians used to call it.

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I hear their childish voices.
Now don't you think they really make
The pleasantest of noises?"

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I guess that we can add some.
We'll cluck and cackle as we slide
And it will be more gladsome."

There were many children all skating joyously over the frozen surface of Pollywoggy Pond, and, as Susabet had said to Emmaline, their childish voices made a pleasant noise. Emmaline ran daintily, as hens do, and then put her feet together and slid. Susabet ran daintily, as hens do, and put her feet together and slid. Emmaline clucked and Susabet cackled and then Emmaline cackled and Susabet clucked.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

TODAY'S layout of pictures is unusual in that there is only one child picture.

In "Can't Wait Any Longer," less contrasting light on the child would be an improvement. Turning the chair toward the fire would produce more unified action and keep the eye from wandering back and forth between the two points of interest.

"Giant of the Forest" would be improved by showing more of the trunk of the tree and subduing the light patch in the foreground. I think a position farther to the right would do away with this fault, which detracts from the picture, as can be seen if you cover the lower part of the photograph.

The interesting experiment of using a leaf as a negative and printing from it is shown in this group. The idea is very old but it produces a good record of the shape and make-up of the leaf. A complete record of the common leaves can be made in this manner—valuable in the study of botany.

In "Bird Roosts on Kitten" the entire story is told in the picture. Full advantage should be taken of any opportunity to obtain unusual pictures of oddities or curious subjects. Too bad Kitty had to flick her ear! But Kitty did very well, if you ask us.

The reproduction of "Sunset on Lake St. Louis" does not do justice to the original print. No newspaper cut could. The beauty and fine tones of the sky are lost. In the original, the reflection on the water carries the eye to the cloud effect, which is especially beautiful.

In "The Castle of Chillon" an improvement would result if the high lights were not so contrasted. The point of view is attractive, but the excessive contrast detracts from the architecture.

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln's Humility

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME members of Lincoln's Cabinet openly showed disgust with certain "unbecoming" ways which the President had. One thing in particular irritated Secretary Chase. Instead of asking General McClellan to come to the White House, Lincoln would frequently go to McClellan's headquarters, where he would often be kept waiting like an ordinary visitor before the General would see him. Lincoln would say:

"Never mind. I will hold McClellan's horse if he will only bring us success."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Boy Who Got Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portage la Prairie, Man.

AS THE leader came around the corner of the mission, a loud "Hurrah!" rose from the throats of the 200 boys who were waiting on the steps. It was only one o'clock, but some of them had been waiting there since nine in the morning. Was not this the day when they were to go to the Fresh Air Camp at the lake? As the leader walked up the steps, much crowding and pushing ensued. Then came the announcement that 150 boys could go.

One boy had a can and a long fishing pole; three months before his name had been put down on the list by one of the workers. His father had been incapacitated all winter, and the mother had had to go out scrubbing every day to earn enough money to feed the five little ones, and Peter had done the work around the house. He had turned a handspring when the visitor put his name down. What a time he would have! The can was for raspberries, which he had promised to bring back to his mother to make a pie. For weeks he had pestered a friend for the loan of a fishing rod. Since the camp funds were limited, 50 of the boys had to be disappointed. But Peter was among the chosen.

Amid cheers and yells the 150 who were going, were marched to the train, and took possession of the two coaches reserved for them. Just before the train started, however, a little woman came down the platform pulling a pale-faced boy of 10. Seeking out the "camp man," she told him how the boy had been a shut-in, and needed an outing, which she was not able to give. Could he be taken?

He looked so frail, he ought to go, but there was no more money for tickets. No, he could not go. Perhaps next year he could be taken.

Again the mother pleaded.

"Wait," said the man, and he mounted the steps of one car, blew his whistle, held up his hand, and commanded silence. "Say," he began, "there is a little skinny kid here who has been ill and ought to go to camp; but we cannot take any more. Is there any boy here who will get off the train and let this boy take his place?"

The silence that followed the question could be felt. No boy responded. The leader then turned to the other car, and at his whistle again there was silence. He repeated the same request. By this time the little fellow had climbed on the car platform, and stood looking in at the boys.

After a moment's silence, an almost inaudible voice said, "Mister, he can take my place"; and a boy walked down the aisle and got off the train. In one hand he carried a fishing rod, and in the other, a can for raspberries.

Great love hath the boy who layeth down his vacation trip for his friend.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Chicken Pot-Pies

A FARM woman baked a chicken pot-pie to be served at a church supper. A druggist from a near-by town ate some of the pie and contracted with the woman to bake similar pies to be served to his lunchroom patrons one day each week. The demand for the pies has grown steadily, and now the woman devotes her full time to baking chicken pot-pies for two lunch rooms.

I. M. H.

Painter Does Odd Jobs

AN UNEMPLOYED painter has found it profitable to repair screens on houses. He paints both the wire and frames of window screens and doors, repairs rusty hinges, replaces handles, and when necessary, puts in new screen. In working around the outside of windows he often finds crumbling putty around the glass, which he replaces; and sometimes he freshens the appearance of the house by painting the window frames. There seems to be much work for him this spring.

Mrs. J. P. K.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Changeable?*

By CARMACK

Saw Sarah shaking some rugs in the back yard today—
And thinking I might help her I grabbed one of the rugs and shook it for all I was worth—
It seemed to please her very much and she said I was a good doggie for helping her that way—
But later I ran across a rug in one of the bedrooms that didn't seem to have been shaken—
So I thought I would help a little more—
But Sarah didn't seem to appreciate it a bit—Now how do you explain a thing like that?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Guarantees and Good Relations

AGAIN the French Government has made it clear that it bases its fundamental policy on the guarantees or lack of guarantees which the other powers are prepared to give or refuse. The latest exchange of notes between London and Paris discloses that France, while ready to talk about "controlled rearmament" for Germany, still clings to its "security" thesis. It asks for assurances against any disturbance, by violent means, of the *status quo*. It puts in the forefront of its demands the old requirement of security by collective pledges of action against a hypothetical aggressor in circumstances which cannot be defined in advance. And as it is, quite obviously, improbable that the great powers will make such promises—on Friday, Mr. Norman Davis repeated America's refusal to promise—it follows that France is forced back to an attitude of vigilance, of preparedness, and indeed of distrust.

That is, expressed bluntly, the salient fact in European life today. After 1870, when Prussia defeated France, and there was created the German Empire, it is recorded that Bismarck, the Blood-and-Iron Chancellor, was "afraid." He was afraid of France, though he had crushed and humiliated France. It was precisely because of the German victory that he was "afraid." And since 1918, France has been "afraid" of Germany. That fear has dominated its foreign outlook. Everything France has done has been influenced by the uneasy consciousness that in victory there is menace. The seesaw of military success and failure turns against that country which is up and in favor of that country which is down. France is well aware of these fluctuations, and so has been on tenterhooks since it helped to impose an impossible treaty on Germany.

No sound observer can suppose that Germany today intends to precipitate war. But it is certain that unless there is a change in diplomatic methods of dealing with an untenable situation, there will some day be a clash. That is why France is still clamoring, and in the nature of the case must continue to clamor, for help from Great Britain, and presumably from the United States, in the event of fresh strife in Europe.

Yet such help cannot be offered in unknown and unforeseeable circumstances. Even though it is inscribed in documents, those documents are little stronger than the support which the force of public opinion gives them. England and America made a pact with France in 1919, but it was never ratified. The Locarno pact, which guaranteed Germany as well as France, served its historic purpose, but is not sufficient to satisfy the French, who perceive that in the upshot Great Britain reserves the full right to decide for itself when a problem presents itself and has not tied its hands. Europe cannot be stereotyped; and Britain, as well as the United States, is reluctant to say anything which will irretrievably range it on one side or the other.

Indeed, the feeling is growing that the best way of keeping peace in Europe is to decline, flatly, to be drawn into a new war. There could not be a long war, unless Great Britain and the United States financed it, as they financed the war of 1914 to 1918. Hence the proposal of an embargo on exports and credits to belligerent countries by the English-speaking peoples. The movement of thought which at one time might conceivably have led to the giving of pledges to France or any other country to assist it in a war has slowed down, if in fact it has not turned in the opposite direction. The withholding, not only of military aid, but of commodities and of loans, is held by many to be a simpler, more practical method. Yet it also is a guarantee, a negative guarantee, which might be hard to fulfill. And it seeks merely to stop war, not to establish justice and good will.

One trusts that France will realize that its hope of peace lies in neither of these paths, but rather in coming to terms with its former enemy. French policy, in relying on guarantees, sanctions, alliances for security, is relying on a chimera. Security can be found only in the good relations of the peoples, and in this particular connection in the good relations of the French and German peoples.

Law for the Lawyers' Sakes

THE recent suggestion that action be taken immediately to get more cases into the comparatively clear dockets of the federal court as one means of alleviating jammed state court dockets is a proposal worthy of more consideration than it has been receiving.

The federal court, known for its speed in handling cases, could be of considerable aid in relieving the choked condition if all the cases that could possibly come under its jurisdiction were filed there, both those now pending in the state courts and those coming on in the future. Although this would not be a panacea, it might provide the spark needed to "fire" state-wide judicial circles into concerted action against exasperating delays of justice. In a crisis such as courts face today—a crisis which Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard, recently declared to be so serious in Massachusetts as to forecast disaster—emergency powers to bring about correction should be granted the judiciary.

At present federal courts get few of the optional jurisdiction cases because some lawyers are wary of the more conservative federal juries and of the perhaps stricter federal judge. Here again, as Dr. Lowell has said, the bar must take the blame for at least part of the unfortunate conditions which have existed in the state courts.

Correction would seem to require a general cleaning up of the bar itself. Too many lawyers are filing cases to benefit themselves rather than their clients; too many lawyers lack qualification for membership in the bar, and too many welcome the court delays in the hope that their cases will be helped and that their compensations will be greater.

Soak the Rich or the Not-So-Rich?

AS THE bills for the New Deal come in to be paid, it is increasingly evident that the United States faces an era of heavy taxation. Just how the tax load shall be distributed is a question with which the Senate has had a hard tussle. The general result shows a moderate but measurable drift toward the philosophy of saddling the payment on the rich.

True, the La Follette amendment which proposed to increase the normal rate from 4 to 6 per cent and the maximum surtax rate from 59 to 71 per cent was voted down, and the King amendment which would have made about half this increase above the Finance Committee's draft of the bill evidently has been sidetracked. Instead, the progressive wing and the Administration leaders in the Senate have agreed on the Couzens amendment which would simply add 10 per cent to the amount due from every personal income tax payer. This has the advantage in conservative eyes of preserving the existing rate standard in the law—since the committee schedule is in substance only a simplified rearrangement of the levies made in the 1932 act—and of making the increase an emergency action applicable only for the coming year.

Yet it would be naïve to assume that the emergency in government finances will be over by 1935. The best the Administration expects is to balance the budget by that time and begin paying off a public debt of more than $30,000,000,000. Senator La Follette and his insurgent colleagues have urged higher taxation by way of putting the war against depression on a pay-as-you-go basis.

It is clear that will not be done, but their arguments are having some effect. Perhaps they would have more if this were not an election year. The Senate is estimated to have added $480,000,000 to the prospective revenue from the income and estate tax measure, whereas only $258,000,000 of this increase came to it in the House of Representatives' version of the bill. Whether the members of the lower house will undertake to face their constituents with the blanket increase in income levies will be seen when the proposal comes to conference.

Sooner or later some such levies, possibly heavier, will have to be made. Whether they shall fall mainly on large incomes, on middle-class incomes, on estates, or in sales taxes on commodities which virtually everybody must pay, is a question of vast importance. The Senate has chosen to increase the levies on estates or inheritances even more than the increase on incomes, and if the counterattack on depression is to be looked at as a capital expenditure—which is Mr. Roosevelt's justification for a divided budget—then there is logic in drawing it from the accumulated capital which estates or inheritances represent. The tax still will hardly equal that in England.

It has customarily been urged in opposition to income and inheritance taxes that the nation needs large accumulations of capital to finance business and industry. This may have had validity in an undeveloped nation, but in view of the reputed overcapacity of plant in nearly every industry, one wonders if encouragement to the accumulation of capital is necessary.

The impending tax burdens are going to fall on someone; if not on the rich, then on the not-so-rich or the actually poor. It may be high surtaxes on the largest incomes and estates. It may be the quicker yielding levies on merely moderate incomes of the middle class. It may be taxes on goods both rich and poor will buy. Where shall the load fall, or how shall it be distributed?

Control the Lobbyists

THE activities of certain lobbies in the Massachusetts Legislature should be investigated, in the opinion of Senator Joseph Finnegan, Democratic leader in the Senate. His suggestion has won approval, notably from labor leaders and groups organized to procure reduced rates on electricity and gas.

Any legislators who view such a suggestion as an affront may be reminded that an investigation need not imply supposition of any guilt. It implies rather the supposition that a condition exists requiring clarification.

It seems indisputable that such a condition does exist in Massachusetts, for the opinion prevails in many quarters that the insurance and utility "lobbies" enjoy a disproportionate power at the State House.

The sustained success of these two interests in defeating hostile legislation and promoting favorable legislation, mainly in the committees and in the Senate, is so marked that an impartial person, in all fairness, cannot escape the suspicion that the prevailing sentiment may have some foundation.

Investigations may be vicious things, leading nowhere, costing money and arousing enmities. But they are the public's safeguards, and if conducted by impartial, fearless men, they may serve desirable ends either by proving that no abuses exist or exposing them for correction. The recent senatorial investigations of Wall Street practices provided a reservoir of facts and revelations for beneficial legislation. New York State is contemplating the appointment of a commission to study the influence of the utilities, and the Kentucky Senate has named a committee to study lobbying in that State.

Only a glibly irresponsible person charges corruption before there is some proof of its existence, or doubts that most lawmakers are doing their duty as they see it.

But only an equally irresponsible person would refuse to have the light turned on any suspected condition that might impair the honesty and efficiency of his government. Honest men should not object; others dare not.

The Raggedy-Man

ARCHÆOLOGY, like nearly every field of research, has a "file"—a "pie" into which the little Jack Horners of that science insert thumbs and withdraw plums. A few days ago, Harvard University archæologists announced that they have no fewer than 2000 "plums" all located within the boundaries of Yugoslavia, or to use their language, they have plotted 2000 archæological sites, each of which may bring to light trinkets and information revealing how the peoples of prehistoric Danubian cultures lived. These diggers in the dirt spend many years and many dollars in college and university training before they begin the intricate task of uncovering prehistoric dump heaps, where discarded utensils of past generations lie buried.

Perhaps in 3419 A. D. some curious person with a whimsical bent will seek the shards carelessly discarded today—seek to "restore" them with camel's hair brushes, shellac and plaster of Paris. But the future archæologist will not be without his problems, for already robbers are at work on the "treasure-troves" of today's dumps, salvaging the brass and copper bits of this and that, removing the unbroken glass bottles, old rags and clean newspapers. We call them "junkmen," but their livelihood parallels that of the archæologist, depending on what they can find that is interesting, perhaps even of use or value.

Imagine how tickled these research men of the future will be to find an old tomato can that's whole, or in "fair state of preservation." Think of the theories to be expounded on how we opened them, all the way from key method and crank type to the chef's deft meat cleaver.

How will the researchers of 3419 explain the once serviceable umbrella? Doubtless twentieth century progress will be labeled according to unearthed automobile chassis, steps being illustrated as passing from the "Apperson Jack-Rabbit" and "Stanley Steamer" eras through the "Model T" and gear-shift periods to the "teardrop-streamline" age—and what beyond?

But the question that presents itself now is, "Will the archæologist of 3419 be required by law to show his junkman's license, or will the junkman of the same date elevate his career by calling it archæology?" Today's trend would indicate the latter, for even the energetic press agent now calls himself "director of public relations," while the janitor has evolved through the various stages to become "building superintendent."

Travel Fiction

Book of the Day

THE name of Helen Ashton recalls to a good company of readers the pleasure they took in "Dr. Serocold," "Mackerel Sky," and her other delineations of character. The same kind of penetration, lightly conveyed, distinguishes her new novel, "FAMILY CRUISE" (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2.50), plus the special interest that goes with a travel book.

The title epitomizes the book. It is about a cruise and a family. The acting head of the family, Mrs. Delamere, is a characteristic Helen Ashton creation, well-meaning but not always beneficent. At times there is something terrific about the force of her good intentions and her seething plans. The family like it about as well as other families like being managed, but for the most part circumstances seem to be on Mrs. Delamere's side.

Obstacles Overcome

Mrs. Delamere plans the cruise, bullies and coaxes her reluctant family into taking it, carries it through in the face of many discouragements, and brings them all home again with a major part of her purposes accomplished. Her husband needs a change, their second daughter Fanny needs to be detached from a young neighbor with whom she fancies she is in love, the older daughter Martha and her husband need to go on a trip to get acquainted with each other again.

When they return, Mrs. Delamere's husband has gained a new hold upon himself, in spite of having had a temporary infatuation for a young woman on the cruise. Daughter Fanny has become engaged to an Oxford don of whom her mother approved. Daughter Martha and her husband become reconciled over the prospect of an heir. Good for Mrs. Delamere.

More Plans Ahead

On the other hand Mrs. Delamere's self-esteem has received some searching blows. She has acquired a faint comprehension of the way her family resents being managed, and she has—with grace, one must admit—given into her husband's desire to resign from active legal work in London and accept a judgeship in the country. Characteristically, she directs him to direct himself, and incorrigibly her busy brain begins to make plans about their new future. Leopard's spots indeed!

Parallel with the rather profound complications of the Delameres runs an amusing and informative travelogue. Through Delamere eyes and the eyes of 600 tourists taking a three weeks' conducted trip on the steamship Minerva, the reader sees Venice, the Dalmatian coast, the islands of the Ionian Sea, Athens and the treasures of Greece. History, archæology, and natural scenery not only are the background, but for many readers will be the high lights of the book. Martha and her husband quarrel on the Acropolis and make up at Crete, Fanny is proposed to on Delos, Mr. Delamere falls off a cliff at Delphi, and at Ragusa Mrs. Delamere hears from him the welcome admission, "You were quite right to make us all take a cruise."

WINNIFRED KING BUGG

Fascism Appears in France

By MALLORY BROWNE

PARIS

UP THE broad avenue wound a solemn procession, unhappy aftermath of the recent riots. Suddenly, startlingly, as it passed between the lines of spectators, scores of arms stretched forward and upward in the Fascist salute.

Yet this was not Italy. This was not Germany. This was republican France, peaceable Paris, the placid Avenue des Champs Elysées! What could they mean, those outstretched arms that one has become accustomed to see in the news reels on the Via Romana and the Unter den Linden—but not in the Avenue des Champs Elysées!

They mean that Fascism has come to France.

Not, of course, that a few score arms upraised in the alleged Roman manner could in themselves signify the advent of Fascism. The salutes that startled observers on that dull February day were but a superficial symbol of a deep-rooted mental trend. Not, by any manner of means, that France has turned to Fascism. But simply that Fascism has made its unmistakable appearance in France.

Perhaps, indeed, one ought to say Fascism has come to Paris; for the French capital, if it is a synthesis of all the provinces, is not France. And perhaps one should hasten to emphasize that this trend toward the acme of everything the French Republic has hitherto opposed, may be only a passing phase of the economic depression, almost certain to dissolve like morning mist before the rising sun of recovery.

Even so, however, the fact that Fascism has taken even a temporary foothold in France remains pregnant with potential significance for democracy, not only in France but everywhere. It cannot be ignored that almost every other great nation on the continent of Europe—Germany, Italy, Russia, Poland, Austria—is today under a dictatorial régime. Thus France stands almost as a final continental rampart against the post-war wave of absolutism.

* * *

Fascism is difficult to define. Furthermore it varies according to the peculiar national, racial and economic conditions of the locality where it is manifested. Clearly Fascism in France would be a very different thing from the German, Italian or Austrian variety. One may say, however, that all régimes to which the term could be applied would necessarily have certain characteristics in common. Chief among them might be included: (1) a strong central authority amounting in fact, if not in name, to a dictatorship; (2) this dictatorship must be founded upon force and this force consist of a political party organized and armed on a military basis; (3) this party must at least aim at the fusion of itself with the state—that is to say, at the absorption or extermination of all other parties; (4) it must be essentially capitalistic, but with modifications designed to attract the support of the working masses.

Obviously none of these conditions prevail in France today. There are under way, however, certain movements and forces which tend unquestionably in that direction.

On the innumerable bookstands and stores that sprinkle the streets of Paris, a certain volume recently made its sensational appearance. Across the cover, in large black letters underlined with red, was printed the word "Dictature"—dictatorship. Inside, an introductory note declared that this book had been edited by "The Corday Committee"—after Charlotte Corday who assassinated Marat during the Terror of 1793. Written shortly before the riots of February 6, the book explains that the committee "is born of public indignation. To this powerful sentiment that raises country and town in revolt, it will give a precise and positive form. Against the antiquated laws of a senile parliamentarianism, it formulates the solid laws of a young and living régime." It then goes on to declare that only a dictatorship, established if necessary by force, can check the rise of Bolshevism and save the capitalist régime.

Probably no more will ever be heard of the "Corday Committee" and its semianonymous organizers. But the book continues to spread its ideas.

More actual evidences of the Fascist trend abound. A party calling itself "Francisme" has been organized, with a newspaper Le Franciste, which calls loudly, "Down with the parliamentary régime." Another Fascist organization actually clothes its adherents in blue shirts. Furthermore, there is the Jeunesses Patriotes—the Young Patriots, who admit having certain Fascist sympathies, and who claim to number more than 300,000 not only in Paris but throughout France.

There is the Fiery Cross, an organization of war veterans which probably does not deserve the term Fascist so frequently hurled at it by Socialists, but which is certainly reactionary.

There are the Royalist Camelots du Roi, whose well-organized and enthusiastic student troops profess allegiance to the Duc de Guise, but who not inconceivably might lend their support temporarily to any dictatorial régime.

Almost unnoticed by the press, a clash between members of certain of these reactionary organizations and Communists occurred in the streets of Paris recently, resulting in at least one fatality when the police intervened. Yet the similarity between this incident and the conflicts in Berlin which marked the rise of Chancellor Hitler to power in Germany is striking. Of course the situation is not the same, since Communism is not a menace in France; a united front between the Socialists and Communists, however, might become a serious matter.

* * *

Beyond a doubt, then, Fascism has come to France, by way of its capital; for most of the manifestations of the movement are so far confined to Paris.

Has it come to stay? Will it continue to spread and grow? Will France go Fascist?

For the answer to these questions, one must turn to the provinces. And the answer of the provinces is "No!" At the present time, and at least for the immediate future, the French peasant—who constitutes more than half the nation—and the provincial "petit propriétaire," or small property owner, are vigorously, even violently, opposed to all that smacks of Fascism. Essentially conservative—conservative, that is, of all the rights and liberties as well as the wealth that he has acquired through centuries of struggle—the average Frenchman outside the larger cities—and perhaps even in them—wishes to hold onto his personal independence and his political privileges—including that essentially democratic one of choosing a deputy to go to Paris and obtain favors for him!

Thus it is that the extensive investigations made lately to sound the temper of the provinces with respect to the recent developments in Paris—and also in view of a possible new election soon!—have revealed a deep dissatisfaction and disquiet with the corrupt conditions uncovered in the Stavisky scandal, and with the present Parliament; but an almost equally profound determination to hold onto the essentials of a republican régime.

The matter will not rest there, however. A prolongation of economic distress might well modify this resolution, or a failure to organize in time might possibly render the liberal majority impotent before a smaller but better organized, and armed, minority. One cannot, therefore, speak for the future. But for the present, it is safe to say that France in the main does not want Fascism, and that it will resist the forces from within and without which are seeking to impose it.

"The parliamentary régime is everywhere undergoing a serious crisis, but nowhere is this crisis of such intensity and violence as in the French Republic. If we do not want the nation, disillusioned and discouraged, to return to despotism . . . there is not a minute to be lost, we must renew an outworn mechanism; we must substitute for the fraudulent parliamentary counterfeit a new and better coördinated system." This timely warning is from M. Raymond Poincaré, former President and Prime Minister. That the words were written, not in 1934, but in 1898, is perhaps a hopeful sign.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Radio Appeal Helps Birds

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your interesting editorial entitled "Join the B. R. A.," and alluding to the distress of the wild ducks on Long Island and the efforts made to feed them during the severe cold weather, appeals greatly to the generous impulse in human nature. Yearly we are visited by large flocks of grackles and robins and, in smaller numbers, by cedar waxwings and others from the North. This year the robins began to arrive in large flocks, stripping the hackberry trees of their berries, their principal food store in this vicinity. When the hundreds of bushels of these berries in the open country are consumed, the towns and cities are invaded to strip the berries from the hackberry shade trees.

Now, while most of our people do not molest these birds, and many feed and help to protect them, yet, now and then some boy is seen trying his marksmanship with an air gun, only wounding the birds. Much concerned for the safety of these beautiful and trusting creatures during a cold turn of the weather, when the birds hop to sidewalks and curbs to pick up the remaining hackberries, the writer conceived the idea of a radio appeal to the people for their protection and care. Accordingly, the publisher of one of the largest dailies was called by telephone and the plight of the birds was placed before him. His response was spontaneous, and the writer was authorized to send out an appeal to the people over the radio station belonging to his newspaper, the manager of the station gladly coöperating. Another appeal was sent out over the municipal station the same evening.

This experience brought out two facts, namely, that the radio is a quick and effective instrument to use in emergencies like the one related, and that station owners and broadcasters, when properly approached, are likely to respond favorably and help.

A little time granted by regional or national broadcasters on their programs for appeals in behalf of birds or animals in distress would only strengthen their programs with human interest. M. J. BOOK.

Dallas, Texas.

"All That Glitters Is Not Gold"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With deep interest I have read your editorial in the March 24 Monitor, "A New Theme for Indian Orators." Those who have attended the debates and intertribal councils are hearing them. May I quote only three: A Crow Indian speaking also for the Northern Cheyennes—"I have been called the most ungrateful Indian in the United States, but I can't be silent. I have been told the commissioner's heart is in this bill. I also have a heart, and my heart is with the welfare of my people! We have come to the place where the roads fork off! We have lived under the allotment policy for forty-seven years. An allotment act made by the best and wisest senators. The present commissioner now tells us it is vicious, but we do not feel that way! Your new plan takes away our initiative and pride of ownership . . . the bill should not be passed unless agreed upon by a three-fourths vote of all the Indians in the United States. Don't cram this bill down our throats, Mr. Commissioner. We will fight it to the last ditch."

An Indian woman (Blackfeet)—"Do you want us to secede from the United States? That's what caused the Civil War! Why belong to a separate little community, when we are part of the biggest and best nation on earth?"

And if this bill, fine in its constructive educational plans—plans already started by Mr. Collier's predecessors, Hon. Charles J. Rhoads and Hon. J. Henry Scattergood, is the millennium Mr. Collier is trying with honest motives but doubtful methods to bring to the Indian—why should one of the finest young Indians, full of desire to help his people, write this to me? "The Indian question is raging. What can I say? . . . I feel as if I were dead in my tracks."

Every friend of the Indians wishes only what is best for them. Wishes it as earnestly as he has deplored that which was grossly unfair to them. As it now stands, this bill should not be passed.

KATE LEAH COTHARIN, Corresponding Secretary,
Boston. Massachusetts Indian Association.

The Problem of the Superfluous

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Once upon a time there was a great land, rich in natural resources, in which a sturdy race of men worked hard and lived contentedly. But one day an Inventor rose among them, and made a Machine that would do every sort of work in half the time; so that half of the people could grow all the food, and make all the clothes, and build all the houses, that were needed by all of them. Then the Greedy Ones (the Majority) said, "Now, we will do all the work, and get all the wages; and the others can shift for themselves." So they drove the Superfluous Ones (the Minority) out of the mines and farms and workshops and stores. Many thousands of the Superfluous Ones were banished, and the rest were kept just alive by public charity or a dole, in readiness for the Next War. They were very miserable in their destitution and idleness; but all who complained were jailed as agitators.

One day there arose a Crank, who said to the Majority, "Why don't you set the Superfluous Ones to make Public Luxuries—beautiful cities, fine buildings, libraries and gymnasiums, parks and playgrounds; in fact, delightful and pleasant things of every sort, for everyone to enjoy, free of charge?"

So the Majority decided to give it a trial. And eventually they found Luxuries so agreeable, and Abundance so satisfactory that they made a New Law—"Forced Idleness shall be abolished for ever. And Extra Special Rewards shall be offered to Inventors and Scientists who can discover fresh labor-saving devices, because the More Superfluous Ones there are, the More Luxuriously we can All Live."

And some of the people cut the New Law out of the paper, and reflected upon it occasionally. J. C. W.

Montreal.